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RESEARCH DIVISION

Richard F. Behrendt

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN CHILE

This bibliography of national minorities in Chile has been prepared by Dr. Richard F. Behrendt of the University of New Mexico at the request of the Strategic Index of the Americas.[1] The project was undertaken in response to a directive of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, calling upon the Strategic Index to assemble and classify information on ethnic minorities in Latin America, with special emphasis on "Axis" nationalities. Upon investigation it became evident that preliminary bibliographic surveys of this character were required before judicious selection could be made from the widely scattered data on the numbers, distribution, organization, cultural life, economic position, and political attitudes of national minorities in the Latin American host countries. Similar bibliographical surveys will be made of national minority groups in other Latin American republics. It is hoped that these bibliographies will furnish useful working tools to students of Latin American sociology and related fields.

Compiler's Note

"National minorities" are here defined, for the purposes of this bibliography, as groups of immigrants or descendants of immigrants who have not been completely assimilated into the Chilean environment. This incomplete assimilation almost always finds expression in exclusive or partial use of the foreign language in daily contacts, and in a feeling of cultural, political, and sentimental solidarity with the "old country," often conflicting with and overriding

1 The Strategic Index of the Americas is a project established at Yale University under authorization of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The purpose of this project is to assemble and systematically classify basic data on the other American republics. As material is incorporated in the files of the Strategic Index it becomes available in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Duplicate copies of this bibliography, as well as maps, photographs, glossaries, bulletins, and reports based on material in the files of the Strategic Index, may be obtained for official use by applying to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Research Division, Republic 7500, Extension 5573.

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similar sentiments toward the country of residence (consequently often referred to as the "host country"). Citizenship and ethnic background of the individual are immaterial in this respect. Third-generation descendants of German immigrants, some with non-German mothers, may be members of the German minority in Chile while exiles from Germany, even before acquiring Chilean citizenship, may have severed all ties with their country of birth.

Nor can certain political convictions always serve as a determining criterion; many "German-Chileans," while not Nazis, are members of the German minority group; on the other hand, Chileans of Hispanic or Indo-Hispanic extraction who adhere to Fascist ideologies and attitudes and are in sympathy with the Axis governments are, of course, not members of any national minority group.

Although not made manifest in the title, the compiler has taken only national minority groups of European and Asiatic origin into consideration (thus excluding Peruvian and Bolivian groups in northern Chile), with emphasis on the "Axis" nationalities. The fact that the overwhelming majority of the entries deal with the Germans is due, (1) to their indisputable importance among the minority groups of Chile, not in point of numbers but in significance and influence; (2) to the incomparably greater articulateness of the Germans in comparison with all other groups, as expressed in publications and organizations; and (3) to the background and previous experience of the compiler. Only a minimal effort has been made to cover the literature on non-German minorities. Of these only Italians, Japanese, Swiss, French, British, and North Americans are represented (in order of the number of entries).

This bibliography is selective by intention and incomplete by force of circumstances. As a rule, no publications issued prior to 1900 have been included. A few exceptions were made in the case of particularly important sources. Attention has been centered on developments during the last thirty years. Items which bear on the subject very superficially, or have been superceded by better or more accessible treatments, have been excluded.

Some items have been included and annotated even though they do not contain significant information. This was done in order to save later investigators time spent in searching through publications whose titles might hold some promise.

There is no doubt that some items which should have been listed have escaped the attention of the compiler. Completeness of annotations was intended but could not be achieved, not only because of the limited time at the disposal of the compiler, but also because about one-third of the entries listed could not be located through the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. It must be assumed that the great majority of the items not located are not available in any public collection in the United States. This applies particularly to a great many German-language publications issued in Germany and Latin America, indispensable for any serious study of national minorities in Latin America. The compiler has had similar discouraging experiences in connection with previous studies on Germans in Latin America.

An additional difficulty was the fact that part of the available material exists in this country in only one copy, and is distributed in libraries scattered throughout the United States. Some of these libraries do not participate in the inter-library loan service.

These unfavorable circumstances give the present bibliography a highly tentative character. It is meant to be a preliminary approach to the subject.

The compiler is responsible for all annotations not credited to other sources.

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The principal publications consulted in assembling the bibliographical data are as follows:

Bolletino della R. Società Geografica Italiana, Rome, 1925-1940.

Deutsches Ausland-Institut, Stuttgart. Bibliographisches Handbuch des Auslanddeutschtums. In Verbindung mit dem Staatlichen Forschungs-Institut für Kultur- und Universalgeschichte an der Universität Leipzig herausgegeben vom Deutschen Ausland-Institut. Lieferung 7, Stuttgart, Ausland und Heimat Verlag, 1933.

Eberhardt, Fritz. Amerikaliteratur. Die wichtigsten seit 1900 in deutscher Sprache erschienenen Werke über Amerika. Leipzig: Koehler und Volkmar, 1926. 535 pp.

The Economic Literature of Latin America. 2 vols. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1935.

Franceschini, Antonio. L'emigrazione italiana nell'America del Sud. Studi sulla expansione coloniale transatlantica. Rome: Forzani, 1908. "Bibliografia", pp. 13 - 47, and in the text.

Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1935-1941. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936-1943.

Iberica. Herausgegeben vom Ibero-Amerikanischen Institut. Hamburg. 1921-1928.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv. 1924-1930 herausgegeben von Otto Quelle; seit 1930 herausgegeben vom Ibero-Amerikanischen Institut, Berlin.

Mai, Richard. Auslanddeutsche Quellenkunde, 1924-33. Herausgegeben von Emil Clemens Schere in Verbindung mit dem Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland. 1936. 504 pp.

Pfalz, Richard. Das Auslanditalienertum seit dem Friedensschluss und seine kulturelle Bedeutung. Münster:Aschendorff. 1933. 43 pp. (Bibliographie, pp. 42-43).

Praesent, Hans. Ibero-Amerikanische Bibliographie 1930-37. Berlin: Ferd. Duemmlers Verlag. (Supplement to the Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv.)

Riso Patrón, Luis. Diccionario Jeográfico de Chile. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1924. 959 pp.

General and Miscellaneous

1. [An Anonymous Diplomat] "A Warning from South America." The Nation, December 27, 1941, pp. 665-667.

"At this historic moment (before the Rio de Janeiro Conference) it is the fifth columns existing within the governments themselves which will speak in South America, and speak for South America.... The Japanese fleet, which in all probability has bases in the south of Chile or in the distant islands of Juan Fernández, as the Germans had at the time of the First World War, may at any time commit acts of piracy which will make the Straits of Magellan and the Rio de la Plata war-zone waters" (667). No more specific reference to Chile.

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2. Anderson, Dr. Hans. Die natürlichen Grundlagen und die gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der landwirtschaftlichen Produktion in Chile. Berlin, Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee, 1925. (Beiheft 2 zum Tropenpflanzer, XXVIII, No. 6, November-December, 1925). pp. 55-145.

A strictly technical treatment of agriculture and the basic factors conditioning it. Written with a view to the requirements of prospective emigrants, and does not deal with established settlers of foreign origin in Chile. A bibliography of 71 items, mostly German.

3. Anuario Ercilla, Año I, 1940. Sinopsis General de Chile. Santiago: Ediciones Ercilla, 1940. 1992 pp.

Detailed directory of firms, directors, and government personnel. May be helpful in special studies of minority groups.

4. Aracena, Luis Amadeo. Ensayos económicos, políticos y sociales. Santiago, Chile: Imp. Helvecia, 1941. 201 pp.

A collection of newspaper articles on very diverse subjects. Leftist criticism of foreign activities in Chile, especially those of large Anglo-Saxon corporations. British, German, and other imperialisms in Europe, Africa, and Asia do not concern Latin America directly; but United States interventionism does. No direct reference to national minority groups.

5. Behrendt, Richard F. Fascist Penetration in Latin America. Washington, D. C., American Council on Public Affairs, 1941. 27 pp.

A brief survey of methods and results of German, Italian and Japanese social, economic, and cultural influence in Latin America. Frequent, though passing, reference to conditions in Chile. Chile's trade with Germany, 1927 and 1938, p. 12. Chile's trade with Germany, Italy and Japan, in 1938, p. 14.

6. Berninger, O. "Die chilenische Frontera als Landschafts- und Kulturscheide." Geographische Zeitschrift, XXXIX, 1933. pp. 412-20.

An essay in historical geography. No reference to immigrants and their work in this region.

7. Bischoffshausen, Erich Freiherr von. "Chile: Land, Leute, Gebräuche, Politik und Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten." Zeitwende, II, 1926, Pp. 225-237.

Superficial report by a German. Of little value. "In the entire south of Chile from Concepción to Puerto Montt one hears in the streets more German than Spanish spoken and in the region of Valdivia one even finds in the woods Indians who prefer to speak German rather than Spanish. Besides the Germans there are few other immigrants. Here and there some Frenchmen and Italians have settled individually, but they have never attained any importance." (p. 236) Further immigration, except of certain artisans, is not encouraged by the author.

8. Boelitz, Otto. Das Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum. 196 pp. Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1926.

Devotes four pages to German colonization in Chile. Population figures for chief centers of German colonization are given. The author hopes for the unification of all Germans in Chile in the Deutsch-Chilenisches Bund, which during the First World War "carried on very successful activity." He regards the possibilities for increased German immigration to Chile as slight. [B. Keen]

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9. Bórquez Scheuch, Alvaro. El problema de la inmigración. Osorno, Chile: La Prensa, 1929. 84 pp.

Lectures by a Chilean, apparently of partly German descent. He treats the subject in rather general terms, without specific reference to Chile. The writer favors immigration of biologically and culturally desirable types. He depends heavily on German literature.

10. Cabero, Alberto. Chile y los chilenos. 2nd ed. Santiago: Cervantes, 1941. 460 pp. 1st ed. Santiago: Nascimento, 1926. 440 pp.

A sociology and social history of Chile which manages to mention immigration only in passing and without any pertinent data.

11. "Chile." Fortune, Vol. 17, no. 5. pp 74-95. 1938.

A study of Chilean life and of economic, political, and social conditions with trends toward fascism. [J. Lloyd Mecham] No significant information on minorities or fascist activities.

12. Chile. Published by the Chilean Government. 1915. 301 pp.

A general survey with many photos. Number of aliens of principal nationalities according to the census of 1907, p. 42. No detailed treatment of immigration and minority groups.

13. Chile en Sevilla. El progreso material, cultural e institucional de Chile en 1929. Santiago de Chile: Editorial Cronos, 1929. 528 pp.

A manual dealing with the history and present economic, administrative and cultural conditions in Chile, prepared for the Hispanic-American Exposition in Sevilla in 1929. With many photos and maps of provinces and cities. The appendix contains publicity material of many firms and organizations. No specific treatment of immigration but much material which allows conclusions concerning the present status of descendants of immigrants in the economic and administrative life of the country.

14. Correa Vergara, Luis. Agricultura chilena. Prólogo de don Luis Barros Borgono. Santiago, Chile: Nascimento: 2 volumes. Vol. 1, 410 pp. Illustrations; Vol. 2, 497 pp. Illustrations.

The author is an agriculturist and a member of the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura de Chile. The first volume treats of the development of Chilean agriculture from the Spanish conquest to the present. Diverse problems such as colonization, rural credit, and life in rural areas are considered. The second volume deals with colonization, irrigation, the production of livestock, fruit, and other products, the social problem, and with the literature of agriculture. [D. M. Phelps]

Colonization and immigration are treated on pp. 1-44, vol. II. The author quotes Alberdi's arguments against fear of de-nationalization through foreign immigration (pp. 3-4). The benefits of German immigration have been immense (pp. 16-20). Swiss immigration (pp. 22-25; Italian immigration (pp. 26-27); other nationalities (pp. 27-28); summary of settlements of immigrants (p. 30); regions for future foreign immigration (pp. 42-44).

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15. Donoso Raventos, Vicente (editor). "Qué actitud conviene a Chile ante el conflicto mundial?" Inter-America, Santiago de Chile (1941?). 64 pp.

Interviews with thirty politicians, writers, educators, and labor leaders about Chile's position in the present war. The result, as summarized by the editor, is that the majority condemns Nazi-German methods, although respecting the Germans in general, believes that Chile must remain neutral "at all cost," that it must cooperate with other Latin American countries; and that "only a small minority supports the idea that our foreign policy must work in accord with the United States international policy; while the great Republic of the North is admired, its interference is feared."

16. ["Ein alter Praktiker"] Die Deutschen Interessen in Argentinien, Chile, Bolivien und Peru. 99 pp. Berlin: Süd- und Mittel-Amerika Verlag, 1911.

(pp. 46-57). A highly optimistic survey of the economic possibilities of Chile and opportunities for German capital and immigration. Brief discussion of the characteristics of German colonization, relations with the Chileans, etc. [B. Keen]

17. Figueroa, Virgilio. Diccionario histórico, biográfico y bibliografico de Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1925-1931. 4 vols.

Contains biographical and bibliographical sketches of many residents of Chile of foreign descent. A "historical index" at the end of each volume lists references to historical events, institutions, etc. contained in the biographical sketches. Useful for historical and sociological studies.

18. Galdames, Luis. A History of Chile. Translated and edited by Isaac Joslin Cox. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941. 565 pp.

Contains only a few passing, and quite inadequate, remarks in regard to European immigration and the role of minority groups of foreign extraction.

19. Gómez D., Enrique (editor). Chile. Progreso económico y social de la Republica de Chile. Santiago, 1928. 134 pp.

A general survey with mediocre illustrations. Immigration and minority groups are mentioned only in passing, in connection with certain localities and firms (e.g., pp. 101-102: German banks and other firms in Chile).

20. Hanson, Earl Parker. Chile, Land of Progress. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1941. 201 pp. Illustrations.

A popular survey. German colonists in southern Chile are briefly mentioned on pp. 18-19, 50-51, and 179-180. German methods and teachers, and Italian and Swiss teachers, in the Technological College Santa María in Valparaiso, founded in 1931 (pp. 151-152). No discussion of political influence of minority groups.

21. Jefferson, Mark. Recent Colonization in Chile. New York: Oxford University Press, 1921. 52 pp. Illustrations. (American Geographical Society, Research Series No. 6.)

A summary of findings of the American Geographical Society's Expedition to South American Colonies in 1918. Pp. 7-12 deal with the Germans in Chile. "The Germanization of southern Chile is simply

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a myth" (p. 8); "the Chilean Germans are always surrounded by an overwhelming majority of Chileans. In the south these consist of Chileans of the lower class..." (p. 11). Summary of German immigration (pp. 19-28). (No detailed sociological analysis is offered.) Other immigrants (p. 35). Description of Contulmo, a settlement in the Frontera, with German colonists (pp. 35-40).

22. (Lastarria Cavero, Alfonso, compiler). Chile; geografía económica. Santiago: Imp. Cervantes, 1923. 275 pp. Illustrations.

This is, in reality, a survey of geography, economy, social, and cultural life of Chile. It contains very little specific material on minority groups.

23. Macchiavello Varas, Santiago. Política económica nacional. Antecedentes y directivas. 2 vols. Santiago: Anales de la Universidad de Chile, 1931.

A textbook on Chilean economy, by a professor of economics of the University of Chile. "The immigration in Chile" (with some statistical figures) pp. 74-84; the role of foreign capital investments (pp. 134-137); development of colonization in the South (pp. 360-369). (All in vol. I.) The treatment is too concise to make this book of interest for the study of the economic role of minority groups.

24. Mackenna Subercaseaux, Alberto. La inmigración: gran problema nacional. Recopilación de artículos publicados en "El Mercurio". Santiago: "La Ilustración," 1929. 41 pp.

"The Chilean public prefers the foreigners - and especially those from Northern European countries - as a more reliable element of progress; it finds in them more discipline, more spirit of orderliness, better training, less inclination to vices, more ambition, more cleanliness...." (4) "The superiority of our southern provinces in regard to production, working methods, organization and general culture" (5) is a strong argument in favor of intensified immigration and against a narrow patriotism which opposes such a policy. The unique progress of the South is due to "the German immigration mostly and Basque and French immigration in some places" (34). Interesting cases of outstanding accomplishments of immigrants are quoted. The author is a prominent Chilean.

25. Marín Vicuña, Santiago. Tres temas de interés nacional. Santiago, 1926.

26. Martner, Daniel. Historia de Chile. Tomo I. Historia económica. Santiago: Balcells, 1929. 646 pp.

The author is an outstanding Chilean economist of German extraction. The organization of the material is purely historical. Frequent references to immigration, but no systematic treatment of economic and social problems involved in immigration and minority groups. No bibliographical references.

27. Matthei, Adolfo. Landwirtschaft in Chile. 92 S. mit 46 Abbildungen und 3 Uebersichtskarten. Bielefeld u. Leipzig, 1929. Velhagen u. Klasing.

The author has described chiefly the agriculture of Chile, in order to give those desirous of emigrating a reliable picture of conditions which they may expect to find in Chile. The first section, "Principles of Agricultural Production" is outstanding for its concentration on subjects of special interest to the farmer, such as soil

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and climatic conditions and the very lucid division into geographical zones of production. The second section, "Agricultural Production," contains good data and figures concerning management, conditions and methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, the size of the crops and their use, breeds of cattle and their characteristics, cattle raising, and a few words about the use of the forests. The figures on the cost of production and the sale of crops are of value only in so far as they permit us to conclude that wine and fruit growing and cattle raising are highly profitable. It remains undecided if a more detailed analysis of the structure of the costs of production and of the numerical material is possible; this analysis could be of great interest to business administration. The third section, "Promotion of Agricultural Production," is introduced by several words about the system of agricultural training and instruction and about the Spanish colonization; it discusses next the settlement in the 19th Century, the success of the German settlers and their plans for settlement in the form of cooperatively organized colonies with specialized production and centralized processing, as these plans were formulated in the Chilean Law of Colonization of 1928 (text printed in the appendix). The last section gives a brief sketch of the province of Osorno, which is specially adapted for cattle raising and which, being thinly populated (7.5 inhabitants per kilometer of cultivable land), is regarded as most capable of absorbing immigrants. The book is supplemented by very good pictures and maps, making it easy to read. The pictures give a better demonstration of scenic beauty than, with a few exceptions, of agricultural life. [Hugo Richarz (Berlin)]

28. Michaelson, E. Die volkswirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Republik Chile bis zur Gegenwart, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse während des Krieges. Würzburg, 1921.

29. Ortúzar, Adolfo. Chile of to-day. Its commerce, its production and its resources. National yearly publication of reference (1907-1908). New York: The Tribune Association, 1907. 508 pp.

Summary of Chilean immigration legislation and procedures, pp. 81-85. Directory of business establishments and plantations, with names of owners, pp. 377-489. No specific treatment of minority groups.

30. [Pérez Cantó, Julio]. Economical and Social Progress of the Republic of Chile. Santiago de Chile: Imp. Barcelona, 1906. 342 pp.

"Colonization," pp. 165-186. "All the country comprised between the river Valdivia and the Reloncavi gulf has profited by the influence of the German colonization, and the towns and villages found in these provinces are noteworthy for their advancement and flourishing conditions." (p. 170) Some Spanish and Italian agricultural colonies, p. 177. Percentages of principal nationalities in total immigration in Chile, p. 185. (Up to 1906, in percent of total number of immigrants settled by the government: Spaniards 28, French 21, Italians 20, Germans 14, Swiss 8, English 5, other European nationalities 4.)

31. Riso Patrón, Luis. Diccionario Jeográfico de Chile. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1924. 958 pp.

Introductory survey of the geography of Chile in general (with data on population, area, rural property, and land utilization, by provinces, as of 1922); an encyclopedic dictionary of about 28,000 geographic names in Chile. In regard to the cities and larger towns, rather detailed data on climate, demography, ecology, means of transportation and communication, and history are given. More specific reference works are cited in each case, based on a bibliography of 168 items. No detailed information on national or cultural minority groups.

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32. Rivero Machado, Nicolás. "El eje en la América Latina." Norte (New York), II, i, October, 1941. Pp. 12-15.

Economic and propaganda drives of Germany, Italy, and Fascist Spain. "On January 14, 1939, seven months before the declaration of war in Europe, the Japanese Ambassador to Chile cynically declared in Los Angeles that the Chilean Rightist forces were preparing a revolution against the legal government of Aguirre Cerda" (15). Some instances of pro-Nazi activities of German-Chileans (15).

33. Samhaber, Ernst. "Ibero-Amerika und der Pazifik." Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, Vol. 12, 1935. Pp. 12-19.

Efforts of the United States to strengthen its economic and political power on the South American west coast, as against the traditional British influence. Expansion of Japanese trade with South America, since 1932. The German author is skeptical concerning the future prospects for Japanese trade and immigration. "Ibero-America is not orientated toward the Pacific, neither politically nor economically, but entirely toward the Atlantic. . . There are no indications that the orientation of South America will change at any predictable time." (pp. 18, 19) No specific treatment of Chile.

34. Stange, Paul. "Chilenisches Wirtschaftsleben." Geographische Zeitschrift, Vol. 20, 1914. Pp. 334-341.

Summary of Ernst Wagemann's book "Die Wirtschaftsverfassung der Republik Chile." Without direct interest for the study of contemporary minority problems.

35. Stevenson, John Reese. The Chilean Popular Front. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942. 155 pp.

Only occasional and not particularly informative remarks in regard to national minorities and pro-Axis elements.

36. Thayer Ojeda, Luis. Elementos étnicos que han intervenido en la población de Chile. Santiago: "La Ilustración," 1919. 240 pp.

Mostly concerned with racial composition in the colonial period. Some data on recent immigration, pp. 109-115.

37. Patterson, Ernest Minor (editor). Democracy and the Americas. In Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 204, July, 1939. 237 pp.

Contains general considerations on totalitarian and anti-American influences in Latin America, in papers by Richard F. Behrendt (pp. 1-8), Samuel Guy Inman (pp. 9-16), and David Efron (pp. 17-25). A brief specific reference to Chile, p. 24.

38. Valenzuela O., Juvenal (editor). Album de la zona austral de Chile 1920. Santiago, n.d. (Latest edition 1925.) 119 pp.

A list of plantations ("fundos"), their owners and tenants (if any), address, size, tax value, and principal products, according to provinces, departments, and communities ("comunas"). This volume comprises the provinces of Concepción, Bío-Bío, Malleco, Cautín, Valdivia, and Llanquihue, and thus the centers of German settlement. It also contains town maps and advertisements of business firms in the region. Useful for a specialized study of the share of descendants of foreign immigrants in land tenure and commercial life. However, some of the data are now out-of-date.

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39. Valenzuela O., Juvenal (editor). Album zona central de Chile 1923. Santiago, n.d., 233 pp.

Contains the same kind of information as the Album de la Zona Austral de Chile and, in addition, data on geography, population and products of each of the provinces covered, and physical and transportation maps of each province. This volume includes the provinces of Aconcagua, Valparaíso, Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua, Curicó, Talca, Linares, Maule, and Ñuble.

40. Venturino, Agustín. Grandes familias chilenas descendientes de ingleses, franceses e italianos. Santiago: Imprenta Franco-Chilena, 1918. 12 pp.

Brief biographical sketches of outstanding members of fifteen Chilean families of British, French, and Italian origin, who immigrated during the 19th century. Emphasis upon the contributions of these immigrants.

41. Venturino, Agustín. La influencia económica, moral, intelectual y biológica de los ingleses, franceses e italianos en Chile: La acción social inglesa en parangón con la alemana; la acción educativa francesa en paralelo con la germánica; y la neutralidad desde el punto de vista nacional y moral. Santiago: Imp. Franco-Chilena, 1917. 16 pp.

Instances of valuable contributions of British, French, and Italian immigrants and their descendants in Chile. On the other hand, the German immigrants, mostly farmers, have been self-centered, parasitic, and domineering. Tinted by propaganda objectives during the first world war.

42. Verdejo M., Ramón. El fracáso de las empresas colonizadoras. Santiago, 1905. Pp. 23.

43. Viviani Contreras, Guillermo. Sociología chilena. Estudio de sociología general aplicada a nuestro país. Libro I; Expositivo; Nuestro Problema. Santiago: Nascimento. 1926. 213 pp.

Vivid descriptions of social conditions, especially among the "lower classes." No treatment of immigration and minority problems as such.

44. Wagemann, Ernst. Die Wirtschaftsverfassung der Republik Chile. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Geldwirtschaft und der Papierwährung. Leipzig: Duncker & Humbolt. 1913. 253 pp.

The author was born in Chile, of German parents, and later became a prominent German economist, professor in the University of Berlin, and president of the Reichs Board of Statistics. This is one of his first works, a survey of Chilean economy with emphasis on monetary policy and public finance. Good bibliography and statistical tables. It is noteworthy that Wagemann (p. 213) finds that "the immigration of the last sixty or seventy years has contributed little to the formation of the Chilean people. Some of the Latin immigrants have been incorporated in the Chilean people. Most of the other foreigners have integrated themselves in foreign colonies having the character of enclaves." No detailed treatment of this subject.

45. Wilgus, A. Curtis (editor). Argentina, Brazil and Chile since Independence. Washington, D. C.: The George Washington University Press, 1935.

Contains no treatment of national minorities and fascist elements in Chile, except in passing remarks.

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German in Chile

46. Albarracín, Omar. "Das chilenische Schulwesen und die deutsche Pädagogik." Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau, Year 2, 1936, pp. 214-215.

Résumé of some parts of the author's book "Die neue Erziehungsbewegung und ihre praktische Auswirkung in Chile," particularly of those which stress German influence on Chilean educational ideals and practices. "We are proud when we are described as 'the Germany of South America'. . . We are guided by the desire to secure, by all means, an even closer rapprochement between Germany and Chile and to realize in the Chilean school of today some of the main principles of the German national-socialistic educational theory. . ." The author is director of the Experimental School in Santiago and was a postgraduate student in Hamburg, with a scholarship from the Chilean government.

47. Albarracín, Omar. Die neue Erziehungsbewegung und ihre praktische Auswirkung in Chile. Hamburg: Martin Riegel Verlag, 1936. 125 pp.

This doctor's dissertation by the director of the Central Experimental School in Santiago, student at the University of Hamburg, has been rated as "excellent"; following a survey of the development and present state of the Chilean school system it gives a picture of the different aims of the modern educational movement and its effects on the Chilean school, whose reformation according to national socialistic principles of education is demanded. [Fritz Berndt]

A dissertation (Hamburg) by the director of the Chilean Experimental School. Summarizes development and shortcomings of public instruction in Chile, discusses the various trends of educational reform and their effects on Chile. "The Influence of German Pedagogical Tendencies in Chile," pp. 60-72; "Pedagogical Rapprochement between Germany and Chile," pp. 94-98. "One can justly say that the present Chilean school is a daughter of German pedagogy" (p. 60). Aside from the Pedagogical Institute in Santiago and other older influences, this German factor has been strengthened again, since the 1920's, by sending Chilean teachers for graduate training to Germany (of whom the author is one) and by employing German advisers to the Chilean government. The chapter "The Realization of National Socialistic Principles of Education in the Chilean School" (pp. 98-103), demands the fullest application of these principles for the struggle against Yankee exploitation and for national integration. On p. 117 are maps showing population density and illiteracy according to provinces. Tables showing the development of public instruction in Chile, pp. 121-125.

48. Alfaro Ramírez, Jorge. Las Academias pedagógicas alemanas. La escuela nueva en Alemania. República de Chile, Ministerio de Educación Pública, Departamento de Educación Primaria, Folleto No. 4, Julio, 1928. 16 pp. Illustrations.

By a Chilean teacher doing post-graduate studies in Germany, on a Chilean government scholarship. Describes the then new Teachers' Colleges and some modern grade schools based on progressive principles. With many photos of German school activities.

49. "An Alle!" Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, Kalender 1929. Santiago (1928), pp. 112-116.

Appeal of the German-Chilean Bund to its members for ever more active support, suggestions as to how this can be given, and announcements of forthcoming activities of the Bund in varied fields.

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50. Aranda, Diego, José María Llarena, and Rafael Eneajó. La colonia alemana en Chile. Santiago de Chile: Claret, 1920. 835 pp. Illustrations.

51. Backhaus, Alexander. Welche Aussichten bieten sich den Deutschen in Südamerika? Berlin, 1919. 14 pp. gr. 8°. (Koloniale Abhandlungen, Heft 51.)

In a short booklet the author stresses the necessity of directing our emigrants to those regions where they will not be lost to "Germandom." Capable elements must be sent out and not those who have failed at home. Prospects are most favorable for farmers. For this purpose the investment of German capital in South American countries is absolutely necessary. [F. Eberhardt]

"This time is better than any previous one for the German to expand his influence in South America, particularly as the North Americans are making the greatest efforts to conquer economically the American South, so rich in natural resources" (p. 3). The little pamphlet gives some practical hints how to go about it. The author, with experience in Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, recognizes, however, that "the German is often the least popular of all foreign nationalities" in South America (p. 3).

52. Bauer, Kurt. "Das deutsche Zeitungswesen Südchiles." Der Auslanddeutsche. Year 11, No. 12, 1928, pp. 386-391.

Importance of German language papers in Chile as one of the most powerful means for integrating the elements of German extraction. Brief historical survey of German language papers since 1886. At the time of writing the only important German paper in Chile was the Deutsche Zeitung für Chile, in Santiago, in addition to which a number of local papers existed.

53. Bauer, Kurt. Das Gewissen der Stadt. Geschichte der deutschen Schule in Valdivia in Chile. Concepción: Wissenschaftliches Archiv von Chile, 1925. 221 pp. Illustrations.

54. Bauer, Kurt. "Die 75-Jahr-Feier deutscher Einwanderung am Llanquihue-See (Chile)." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 11, 1928, pp. 166-167.

Description of the wayin which the 75th anniversary of German immigration in one of the centers of German settlement in southern Chile was celebrated.

55. Bauer, Kurt. Helden der Arbeit. Ein Buch vom deutschen Seebauer Chiles. Stuttgart: Ausland und Heimat, 1929. 168 pp., 2 maps and 13 illustrations. (Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts. Stuttgart A: Kulturhistorische Reihe. Vol. 2.)

56. Bauer, Kurt (compiler). Valdivia antes de la inmigración, según Salvador y Miguel Amunátegui. Valdivia: Borneck, 1925. 175 pp. (Fuentes del mundo que nos rodea, Folleto lo.)

Compilation of descriptions of the province of Valdivia before the German immigration about the middle of the 19th century, edited in Spanish by a German-Chilean, primarily for use in Chilean schools, presumably with the intention of showing, by comparison with present conditions, how much benefit the region has derived from the German immigration.

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57. Bauer-Ose, Kurt. "Die Chiledeutschen während des Weltkrieges." Auslandeutsche Volksforschung, Vol. 2, 1938, pp. 464-472.

Concrete description of pro-German activities of German-Chileans during the first World War, by one of them. They contributed nearly 2,500,000 marks and 300 men to the German war effort, helped the crews of German war and merchant vessels, and carried out pro-German propaganda. The role of Gonzalo Bulnes (1851-1936) a pro-German Chilean, is emphasized. The formation and organization of the German-Chilean Bund in 1915 is described in detail, and significant statements by its leaders are quoted.

58. Bauer-Ose, Kurt. Um Heimat und Volk. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria. 1934. 234 pp.

59. Beck, Guido. "Die Mission der bayerischen Kapuziner in Chile." Akademische Missionsblätter, Year 24, December, 1936, pp. 89-93.

60. Behnke, Paul. "Urteil des Admirals a. D. Paul Behnke über die deutschen Schulen in Südamerika und Mittelamerika." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, XVIII, 1926, pp. 84-89.

A prominent retired German admiral's impressions of a study and propaganda trip through the German "colonies" in Latin America. The German schools abroad have the double task of preserving the German character of the emigrants and their descendants and of "strengthening our relations with the Ibero-American countries through the education of as many natives as possible from the German viewpoint" (p. 85). The appointment by the German government of regional supervisors of German schools in the La Plata countries, southern Brazil and Chile is recommended. These supervisors are to be attached to the German embassies or consulates. Directors of German schools in Latin American countries where the influence of the Catholic Church is strong should be Catholics. German student fraternities, such as the one existing at the University of Chile, should be formed in other South American universities, too. German teachers planning to work in Latin America should receive special training. Close cooperation between German teachers and German Catholic missionaries in Latin America is urged. In secondary schools in Germany, Spanish and Portuguese should receive more attention than French.

61. Behrendt, Richard F. German Educational and Research Activities in Relation with Latin America. A report written at the request of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1942. 420 pp. (Unpublished. Typewritten copies available from Bureau of Latin American Research, 1714 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.)

Contains some facts on German teachers, investigators, "Scientific Clubs," and other German cultural and propaganda activities in Chile. German schools in Chile, pp. 267-269.

62. Behrendt, Richard F. "Germans in Latin America." The Inter-American II, iv, April, 1943, pp. 19-23, 37.

Brief description of principal aspects of the problem. Some specific references to German elements in Chile.

63. Benignus, Siegfried. Deutsche Kraft in Südamerika. Historisch-wirtschaftliche Studie von der Konquista bis zur Gegenwart. Berlin: "Politik," 1917. 96 pp. (Gegenwartsfragen, II. Reihe, 2/3).

A survey, with much factual material, of German activities in South America, in the fields of commerce, colonization, education, military organization, engineering, transportation, banking, and the press. Non-German influences of European origin are also briefly discussed.

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64. Benignus, Siegfried, Dr. In Chile, Patagonia und auf Feuerland. Erlebnisse mehrjähriger Reisen und Studien. Berlin: Reimer, 1912. 396 pp. Many illustrations.

The book deals principally with German activities in the southernmost part of South America. It is not an exhaustive, integrated, and organized description, but a colorful sequence of sketches of varying content, written in a comprehensive and captivating style. Plants and animals, inhabitants, economic life, mineral resources and the history of settlement all receive due attention, as well as numerous other things. All the remarks are good and informative [F. Eberhardt]

Essays and informal reports by a German biologist on his experiences and observations in southern Chile. Deals with "English speaking people" in Chile, pp. 4-14; describes German settlers, business firms, teachers, missionaries, scholars, schools, and associations in some detail (pp. 14-56), with many interesting photos. The work of other nationalities in Chile, pp. 56-64. Many minor nationality groups from Europe, including the Swiss, are under German influence, p. 62. Description of towns and rural regions with strong German groups, pp. 65-127. The book is important for its detailed descriptions, even though many are out-of-date, and its numerous photos.

65. Berghaus, Paulus. "Missionen in Südamerika." Akademische Missionsblätter, Year 24, December, 1936, pp. 86-88.

66. Binder, Fritz. "Musikpolitik des DSB in Chile." Deutsche Sängerbundes-Zeitung, Year 31, 1939, pp. 84-85.

67. Bitzkat, Fritz. Aus eigener Kraft. Fünfzig Jahre Geschichte des Deutschen Vereins Union Valdivia. Valdivia, Borneck, 1930. 24 pp. Illustrations.

This German club in Valdivia, which is only one of several, was founded in 1880. Its nucleus was a library which some of its founders had ordered from Germany. This pamphlet summarizes the development of the Club and describes its activities, leading members, and the problems it had to contend with. Many photos of buildings and members. During the first world war the Club was not only not handicapped but received much friendly cooperation from "prominent Chilean circles" (p. 19). At that time it was also resolved to eliminate all foreign words from the proceedings of the Club meetings (p. 19). In 1928 the Club had more than 350 members (p. 23).

68. Bitzkat, Friedrich. Zwischen Weltmeer und Anden. Ein Lesebuch für die deutsche Jugend in Chile. Im Auftrag des Vereins deutscher Lehrer in Chile bearbeitet und zusammengestellt. Concepción, Chile: Imprenta Concepción, 1932. 264 pp.

69. Bodems, P. "Die Deutsch-Russen in Südamerika." Verhandlungen des Deutschen Kolonialkongresses 1905. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1906. Pp. 740-551.

Brief report on geographical distribution and living conditions of the so-called "German-Russians" in Brazil and Argentina. Chile is not covered although some German-Russian groups live there too. These are descendants of about 500,000 Germans who were settled in southern Russia in the 1760's. In the 1870's many of the descendants of these people left Russia because the Russian government refused to recognize their ancient privileges. Considerable groups settled in northeastern Argentina, southern Brazil, and southern Chile. "They are Germans by their origin, and they still praise Germany as their fatherland; despite a residence of more than a hundred years abroad, the German language has remained their native tongue. German culture and mentality is found

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among them in marked forms" (741). "Thanks to the formation of nationally and denominationally unified colonies, they have always steadfastly maintained the religion of their forefathers. They have always faithfully preserved German feeling and thinking, love of the German fatherland and the mother tongue." (p. 751)

70. Boelitz, Otto. "Das deutsche höhere Schulwesen in Südamerika." Deutsches Philologenblatt, Vol. 36, 1928, pp. 615 ff.

The author is a former Prussian Minister of Education, with experience as a teacher in German schools in Spain and Belgium. In 1930 he became the founder and first director of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin. The article was written after the author's return from a study and propaganda tour through South America. It pleads for greater support to German schools in Latin America as an essential factor in "the struggle with the immense capital of the United States which during and after the war has flooded in exceedingly large quantities into these countries of Latin America, poor in capital." (p. 615)

"In Argentina and Chile I saw men in high positions who as sons of German citizens had adopted the nationality of the host country ("Herbergestaat") and who as former pupils of German schools were animated by a boundless love of German culture and of the land of their fathers. We need such men. It is they who are our strongest friends overseas. Even if they have become citizens of the host country they represent an important part of Germany." (p. 617)

In addition to such general considerations the article also contains some factual information on German secondary schools in Chile at that time.

71. Boelitz, Otto, Das Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum, seine Geschichte und seine Bedeutung. 2. durchgearbeitete Auflage. München-Berlin: Verlag R. Oldenbourg. 1930. 278 pp. 1 Karte: 36 Seiten Bilderanhang.

The second edition of this excellent book. His experiences on a study tour through the German sections of South America were of special help to the author. Especially important for the study of Ibero-American countries are the chapters on German elements in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America. New materials in the book are statistics on German people in the world, bibliographical references for all important passages and the index; there are also new illustrations. [Otto Quelle]

72. Boelitz, Otto. "Deutschland und Südamerika." Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, V, 1928, pp. 191-193.

A plea for more active participation of Germany in the strengthening of the economic position of South America against United States protectionism and Anglo-Saxon exploitation through capital investments. The participation of German experts is recommended, especially in agriculture and manufacturing industries, as well as the careful planning of German emigration, an important factor for stimulation of German trade with South America. Cultural propaganda is equally important: "Let us court the souls of those nations! Success is certain, since they know that we have no imperialistic motives whatsoever. Furthermore, they realize more and more that the Yankeeization of South America must result in converting those states into vassals of the North American Union; therefore they need Europe, and thus Germany, too, as a counterweight against the United States." (p. 193)

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No particular reference to Chile.

The author is a former Prussian Minister of Education who later became the founder and first director of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin. This is one of many articles written after his return from a study and propaganda tour through South America.

73. Boelitz, Otto. "Die geistliche Versorgung der evangelischen Deutschen in Ibero-Amerika." Die Evangelische Diaspora, Year 15, 1933, pp. 226-232.

74. Boelitz, Otto. "Vom deutschen Schulwesen in Südamerika." Die Deutsche Schule in Auslande, Vol. 20, 1928, pp. 281 ff.

The author is a former Prussian Minister of Education with previous experience as teacher and director of German schools in Spain and Belgium. In 1930 he became the founder and first director of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin. This is one of many articles he wrote after his return from a study and propaganda tour through South America. It contains a wealth of material on German schools in South America and particularly in Brazil and Argentina. "In Chile, with a total population of 4,000,000, the number of German citizens and German-Chileans is about 30,000. These maintain today more than 40 schools. . . In the Frontera alone there are about 16 to 18 small schools. In Chile, as well as in Brazil and Argentina, an active Association of German Teachers exists which was founded in 1903 and which is today headed by Dr. Schroeter of Valparaiso. It aims at coordinating the German teachers and schools and at procuring adequate statistical material. It cooperates closely with the German-Chilean Bund whose task is to take care of the support of German schools, particularly the small ones outside the areas of concentrated German settlements." (p. 283) The Association of German Teachers holds regular conventions whose proceedings are published. (p. 294)

75. Borght, Richard van der. Das Wirtschaftsleben Südamerikas, insbesondere in seinen Beziehungen zu Deutschland. Cöthen (Anhalt): Schulze, 1919. 227 pp. (Veröffentlichungen des Ibero-Amerikanischen Instituts, Hamburg. Bibliothek der "Cultura Latinoamericana," No. 1.)

Concise description and analysis of the economic life of South America in general and of its economic relations with Germany in particular, with recommendations for restoration of Germany's trade position in Latin America after the first world war. Written during the war by one of the most prominent German economists of that time, president of the Imperial Statistical Bureau. Devotes relatively little space to Chile. In the chapter on "South America as field for foreign, particularly German work and capital investments," German commercial enterprises in Chile are stated as 170 to 180, based on an estimate of 1904. "Most (German) houses had their headquarters in Central Chile. The saltpetre plants of North Chile were almost exclusively German." (p. 94) Figures on the development of trade between Germany and Chile, 1890 to 1913, pp. 157-161.

76. "Briefe und Dokumente von Auswanderern aus der Zillertaler Kolonie nach Chile." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, Year 34, 1938, 2, pp. 13-16.

77. Brien, Otto. "Deutsche Fürsorgearbeit in Chile." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, Year 25, 1929, p. 96 ff.

78. Brien, Otto. "Der Deutsch-Chilenische Bund." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, Year 28, 1932, p. 77.

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79. [Castelblanco Echenique, R.] La colonia alemana y su influencia en la ciudad de Valdivia. 29 pp. Lampert: Valdivia, 1918.

80. Chile. Ein Ueberblick über Staat und Wirtschaft. Herausgegeben von der Redaktion der "Chilenischen Rundschau". Berlin, Consulado de Chile, 1925. Viele Abbildungen, 94 pp.

A propaganda publication of the Chilean consulate in Berlin designed to stimulate trade relations between the two countries. Several other similar publications have been issued by Chilean government agencies for distribution in Germany.

81. "Chile." Handwörterbuch des Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtums. Vol. II. Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt. 1936. pp. 10-36.

A general survey article with special attention devoted to the inhabitants who are of German extraction. Geography, history, foreign trade, constitution and public administration are described briefly; population and immigration more in detail; immigration figures, 1854-1930, p. 18; distribution of "Germans" in the various regions of Chile, 1902-1933, p. 18; pp. 19-36 discuss history, settlements, social structure, customs, and folklore, language and dialects, political, economic, religious, cultural, medical, and purely social activities of the "Germandom" in Chile, and the "bases of the preservation of its racial character" ("Volkstum"), this latter on pp. 24-26. Sketch of the work of the Nazi Party in Chile, pp. 27: "organized in four great sections, the movement soon incorporated the entire material, intellectual, and emotional life of the Germans in Chile." For the changes brought about by the Nazis in the German clubs and other organizations in Chile, see p. 36. Small maps included showing distribution of German population, landholdings, and institutions in Chile.

The article was written by several German specialists. Although some parts are Nazi-affected, it presents one of the most concise yet comprehensive and up-to-date accounts of the German minority group in Chile.

82. Chile-Heft. Wolfenbüttel: Hockner, 1931. pp. 41-72. "Die deutsche Schule im Auslande." Year 23, No. 2. Special number.

83. Condor. Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chile. Year 1, June, 1938. Santiago: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund. 1938. 70 pp. (Change of title.)

84. Contreras Labarca, Carlos: América Latina invadida por el fascismo. Santiago, Chile: Ed. Antares. (1941?). 32 pp.

A discourse pointing out the alarming penetration of Fascism delivered in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies. [J. Fred Rippy]

Text of a speech of the leader of the Chilean Communist Party in the Chamber of Deputies. Contains some material on German propaganda, military organizations, and diplomatic maneuvers in Latin America in general and, on pp. 25-32, in Chile in particular.

85. Cruchaga Ossa, Miguel (editor). Deutsch-Chilenischer Handelsführer 1928. Berlin, Selbstverlag des Herausgebers, 1928. 394 pp.

A reference work on Chile and directory of Chilean and German firms interested in mutual trade relations. German immigration, pp. 15-19, German teachers in Chile, p. 20. The editor and publisher was at the time German Consul in Berlin and states that the book was issued at the request of the Chilean government.

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86. Cruchago Ossa, Miguel. El Tercer Reich. Santiago, Chile: Imprenta Talleres San Vicente, 1936.

A pro-Nazi treatise by a former Chilean consul in Berlin. The book could not be located through the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress.

87. "Das deutsche Militärsystem in Chile." Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau, Vol. 5, no. 11, January, 1940.

Summary of an article by the Chilean General (retired) Francisco Javier Díaz of Santiago, Chile, in the German bi-weekly Wehrfront which describes the German contributions to the development of Chile's armed forces since 1885 when the first German military instructor arrived in Chile. "This German influence effected not only a noticeable progress in public life but also had as a direct consequence the formation of a solid basis for the intellectual and commercial relations between Germany and Chile." Díaz recommends that the most recent innovations of the German military system be adopted in Chile.

88. "Das Deutschtum in Mittelchile und seine religiöse Betreuung." Die Getreuen. Year 14, 1937, 10. pp. 6-9.

89. "Das 'Fest der Deutschen Schule' bei den 'Deutschen Schulen im Seegebiet' Südchile." (7 und 8 November, 1936). Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande. Year 29, 1937. Pp. 70-76.

90. Dedekind, _____. "Jahresbericht der Evangelischen Gesellschaft für die protestantischen Deutschen in Südamerika, 1933." Der Deutsche Ansiedler. Year 72, October/December, 1934. Pp. 55-65.

91. Dedekind, _____. "Jahresbericht 1935 der Evangelischen Gesellschaft für die protestantischen Deutschen in Südamerika." Der Deutsche Ansiedler. Year 74, October/December, 1936. Pp. 55-69.

92. Deiml, O. "Deutsche Lektüre an der höheren Auslandschule in Südamerika." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande. Year 28, 1936. Pp. 350-351.

93. Der Deutsche Türmer für Chile. Year 5 ff. 1924 ff.

94. Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund. Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes. Concepción. Jährlich 12 Hefte zu 32 Seiten. (Mit Beginn des 4. Jahrgangs [April 1924-März 1925] erscheinen die als Beilage des "Universums" gedachten "Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes" unter dem neuen Titel "Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile.")

Although in the past only scientific contributions about Chile were published, under the new title the periodical receives numerous small articles about German culture, life, economics, poets and thinkers without curtailing the number of essays about Chile. This well illustrated publication of the Germans in Chile, independent of the "Universum," is a strong bulwark of German culture abroad and promises a pleasant future.

95. Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, Santiago. Kalender. Annual.

A treasure of pertinent information on the German element in Chile, but most editions are inaccessible in the United States. Contains articles by prominent German-Chileans dealing with Chile in general (some contributions are of scientific value), problems of the German "colony," agriculture, trade, education activities of the Bund and other subjects affecting the "German-Chileans." Many interesting photos and occasional maps.

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96. Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund und Deutscher Jugendbund, Chile (editors). Der Chiledeutsche. Written by Kurt Bauer and Karl Reinarz. Year 1, 1937. 26 numbers. No. 1. April. Valdivia: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, 1937. 8 pp.

97. Deutsch-Chilenischer Handelsführer. M. Cruchago Ossa (editor). 1. Berlin, 1928. [See annotation for entry No. 85.]

98. Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund (editor). Aufklärung für Auswanderer nach Chile. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1920. 35 pp. 1 map.

99. Deutsch-Evangelisch in Chile. Gemeindeblatt. Edited by the hilesynode. Year 1 ff. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1907.

100. Deutsche Arbeit in Chile. Festschrift des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Santiago zur Centenarfeier der Republik Chile. Vol. I. (Verhandlungen des Vereins, Vol. 5, part 3-6). Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1910. 352 pp.

This volume was published in German and Spanish, as a contribution of the German Scientific Association in Santiago to the 100th anniversary of Chilean independence and the 25th anniversary of the Association. It was edited by Dr. Ernst Maier, Professor of Geology in the University of Chile, who founded the German-Chilean Bund during the first world war. The volume carries the dedication "To the Chilean People - 1910." It consists of the following contributions, each written by a German or German-Chilean specialist: "The German Colonization of Chile"(pp. 1-59);" "The Colonies on the Frontera;" "History of the Colony Contulmo (detailed description of a settlement venture in southern Chile in the 1880's);" "The German Influence in the Chilean Educational System in General (pp. 100-150);" "The Teaching of the Latin and Spanish Languages in Chile;" "The Teaching of Modern Languages in Chile;" "The German Share in the Teaching of Mathematics in Chile;" "German Astronomers in Chile;" "The Share of the Germans in the Geographical and Geological Explorations of the Chilean Republic;" "The German Share in the Teaching of Sciences in Chile;" "German Influence in the Teaching of Physics;" "The Share of the Germans in the Teaching of Chemistry and in the Development of the Chemical Industry of Chile;" "The German Influence in the Development of the Medical Science and the Medical Practice;" "The German Pharmacies in Chile;" "The German Hospitals in Chile;" "The German Schools in Chile."

This volume, together with the second volume of the same work, contains some of the most informative material on the background and development of German activities and influences in Chile, up to the time of its publication. Most of the articles are detailed and factual.

101. Deutsche Arbeit in Chile. Festschrift des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Santiago zur Centenarfeier der Republik Chile. Vol. II. (Verhandlungen des Vereins, Vol. VII, part 1-2). Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1913. 202 pp.

Survey of German contributions in Chile. Each field is treated by a German or German-Chilean specialist. Included in this volume are "The German Influence in the Chilean Army (German military instructors and professors in the War Academy)," "The Military Land Survey," by Colonel Felix Deinert, Chief of the Chilean Military Land Survey, "The Technical Military Plants," "The Military Veterinary Organization," "German Missionaries among the Araucanians," "The Home and College of the Jesuit Fathers in Puerto Montt," "German Commerce and Shipping in Chile," "German Evangelical Communities in Chile," "German Evangelical Ministers in Chile," "The Work of the Germans in the Magellan Region,"

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"The Beer Breweries in Chile," "The German Milling Industry," "The Match Industry," "Paper Fabrication," "Industry on Lake Llanquihue," "Navigation on Lake Llanquihue," "Timber Industry," "The German Athletics and German Athletic Clubs," "German Student Life in Chile," "German Associations in Chile," "The German Scientific Club in Chile," and name index of persons mentioned in both volumes of this work (16 pages).

This, as well as the first volume of the same book, is still one of the most important sources of information on the background of German-Chilean activities and influences. It was published also in Spanish.

102. Deutsche Handelskammer Valparaiso. Jahresbericht. 1924. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1925. 133 pp.

This annual report contains excellent and exhaustive summaries about the economic conditions in Chile and its provinces; information on the condition of the individual markets; statistics; as well as a report about the activity of the German Chamber of Commerce, and suggestions for the German trade with Chile. [Iberica, IV, 1926]

103. "Deutsche in Valparaiso." Archiv für Wanderungswesen, I, 1929, p. 181.

"According to recent estimates undertaken in Valparaiso by rather authoritative people, the number of Germans living there may be stated at 15,000. At the latest festival of the German School there attended during the two days 4,000 Germans on each day. This might justify the aforementioned estimate."

No definition of the term "Germans" in this statement, or specific sources are given.

104. Deutsche Realschule in Valdivia. (Bericht des Vorstandes. Über das Schul- und Rechnungsjahr 1934) Valdivia: J. Borneck, 1935. 24 pp., 3 tables.

105. Deutsche Realschule in Valdivia. Jahresbericht 77, 1935. Valdivia: Borneck, 1936. 15 pp. 1 plate.

106. Deutsche Vereine, Schulen, Kirchengemeinden und sonstige Anstalten und Einrichtungen in Südamerika. (4th enlarged edition). Berlin: Zentralverlag, 1931. 48 pp. Reichsstelle für das Auswanderungswesen, Special number No. 46.

107. Deutsche Vereine, Schulen, Kirchengemeinden und sonstige Anstalten und Einrichtungen in Südamerika. (Argentinien, Bolivien, Brasilien, etc.) 5th enlarged edition. Berlin: Reichsverlagsamt, 1935. 52 pp. Reichsstelle für das Auswanderungswesen, Special number No. 46.

108. Deutscher Jugendbote. Bundesblatt des Deutschen Jugendbundes. Year 1. Temuco, Chile, 1932.

109. Deutscher Sonntagsbote. Familien-Zeitschrift für die Deutschen in Chile zur Pflege der Muttersprache und der Väterart. Year 1. Temuco, 1924.

110. Deutsche Schule Valparaiso. 1857-1927. Valparaiso: Victoria, 1927. 60 pp.

111. Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande. Vol. 20, 1928, p. 376.

"We received the following report from Valparaiso: The number of English schools in Chile and Argentina is not small. Sometimes they

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compete here with our German schools. However, in various cases parents have taken their children out of the English schools because they were not satisfied with their achievements, and have brought them to the German schools. There exist practically no French schools in Chile. There are also few Italian schools; nevertheless, the Italians are very active in Chile and do a great deal for the propagation of their language."

112. "Die erste deutsche Schutzhütte in der chilenischen Hochkordillere eingeweiht." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 13, 1932, 3. Pp. 92-93. With illustrations.

113. "Die Schwestern der christlichen Liebe in den deutschen Kolonien im südlichen Chile." Die Getreuen. Year 7, May/June, 1930, pp. 47-50; July/August, pp. 70-73.

114. "Die 'Universidad de Chile' in Santiago." Iberica (Hamburg), III, 1925, pp. 66-68.

Mentions briefly some of the outstanding German professors in the Pedagogical Institute and their influence not only in Chile but also in other Latin American countries.

115. "Die Tätigkeit des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes." Iberica, II, March, 1925, p. 150.

"The Activities of the German-Chilean League. The German-Chilean League, one of the most active German organizations abroad at present, is continuing with great success its work for the German element in Chile, indefatigably sustained since the war. This was proved again at the recent annual meeting, which took place in Concepción, the seat of the League. The Germans in Chile collect from private sources alone a million Chilean pesos (approximately a half a million gold marks) for the 44 German schools in Chile. Many Chileans send their children to these schools, because the teaching system, the classes, the cleanliness and the management of the instruction please them extremely. The German-Chilean League also furthers Germandom in Chile with its traveling library, which brings the German book to the most remote settlements in the primeval forest, as well as with its general and scientific publications and not least of all with its numerous lecture tours. Thus the Messrs. Otto Brien, Dr. Keller, Prof. Leonhardt and Prof Gromsch, commissioned by the League, visited a number of local groups and gave cultural and economic-political lectures. The favorable reports on them in the Chilean press prove the thorough success of the German-Chilean League. The reports of the League appear in the "Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile," which enjoy ever growing popularity. In comparison with the formerly distributed "Reclams Universum" the circulation has risen approximately 50%. The League also furnishes immigrants with advice and gives the Chilean press current information and articles about the German fatherland."

116. Die Warte. Year 1, September, 1933. Bi-monthly. Santiago, Chile, Oscar Fonck.

117. Diedrich, _____. "Aus dem Leben evangelisch-deutscher Gemeinde in Süd-Chile." Ostland. Year 2, 1927, pp. 357-59; 390-93.

118. Diedrich, _____. "Deutsche Festtage in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. II, 1928, pp. 70-71.

Description of the elaborate reception of the German cruiser "Emden" during her visit to Puerto Montt, one of the centers of German population in southern Chile. Symptomatically interesting.

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119. Dittmar, Johannes. "Die Tagung des Vereins deutscher Lehrer in Chile in Osorno vom 5.-7. Januar 1927." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande. XIX, 1927, pp. 250-254.

This association has 70 members. At the convention differences of opinion were expressed as to what extent non-German students can be admitted to German schools without jeopardizing their German character. Some teachers believed that "we can do without propaganda schools; it is more important to preserve the German character of the descendants of Germans than to introduce people of alien extraction to the German culture" (p. 251). Others recommended the division of certain German schools into a purely German and a Chilean branch, in view of the many applications of non-German Chilean students. Among the "principles which were accepted by the majority of the convention" are these: "The pupils have to learn how to combine the German language and culture with Chilean citizenship and love of their Chilean home country. This goal can be attained only through great emphasis on German as the language of instruction" (p. 253).

120. Dittmar, Johannes. "25 Jahre Verein Deutscher Lehrer in Chile." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, XX, 1928, pp. 188-192.

Summary of the development of the Association of German Teachers in Chile which was formed in 1903 as the "Association of German Teachers in South Chile." Cooperation with similar associations in Argentina and Brazil, with the Association of German Teachers Abroad, and with other German organizations and government agencies is mentioned.

121. Drascher, Wahrhold. "Grundzüge der Wirtschaftsentwicklung in Süd- und Mittelamerika." Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik, Vol. 171. München: Duncker & Humbolt, 1926, pp. 101-153.

Concise but informative survey of general economic development, particularly after the first world war. Little attention to minority groups in Chile. "The German in South America becomes much more closely connected with his adopted country than the Anglo-Saxon does. It is true that some profits go to Germany but most of the returns are used for further developments in the country and place where they were made. The Germans in South America were and are almost everywhere an economically leading group, and the development of commercial relations with Germany depends on their influence almost exclusively. The war has shown how strong their position was. . . The gravest danger is the overwhelming strength of North American capital. . ." (p. 149).

122. "Drei Meisterreden von der 75-Jahrfeier der Deutschen Schule in Valdivia." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 14, 1933, pp. 349-361.

123. Dunker, Rudolf. Wirtschaftsstudien aus Südamerika. Speciell über Chile. Leipzig: Dunker & Humbolt. 1910. 202 pp.

The book is written on the basis of personal experience in Chile and is especially designed for merchants and industrialists. It contains much information on the economic life of Chile, but the other countries of South America are treated in less detail. There is given a critical discussion of Chilean economic life from 1904 to 1910, and a brief outline of the paper monetary economy in the remaining South American republics. The great importance of the rate of exchange is emphasized. [F. Eberhardt]

Occasional mention of German banks and other business houses in Chile, but no systematic treatment of German economic interests there.

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124. El progreso alemán en América. Vol. I. Chile. Resumen general de la actividades que ha desarrollado en Chile la colonia alemana. Santiago de Chile: Pellegrini y Aprile, 1924. 762 pp.

For the most part publicity of German business firms in Chile. Valuable information on German business interests in the country, although now partly obsolete.

125. "El Putsch Nazi en Chile." Claridad (Buenos Aires), Vol. 17, No. 329, September, 1938.

Indictment of the Alessandri administration for having provoked the Nazista rebellion of 1938 under Jorge González von Marées. Not much factual material.

126. Ende, Oberpfarrer. Chile und die deutsche Kolonisation. Berlin: Süsseroth, n.d. (1920?). 27 pp. Schriften des Instituts für Auslandkunde und Auslanddeutschtum. Leipzig-Gohlis, part II.

By a Protestant minister with six years of residence (1902-08) in the Frontera, south of Concepción. General remarks about the land and the people and conditions in the German settlements. Stress on denominational conflicts among the Germans: "Catholic and Protestant orchestras and even Catholic and Protestant steamers on Lake Llanquihue. Puerto Varas, on the same lake, has a Protestant and a Catholic quarter, and the Catholic fire department of Puerto Montt is said to have refused to help extinguish the fire of the Protestant Church. . . On the other hand, one has to grant that the Catholic Chileans, including the priests, conduct themselves with model tolerance toward the Protestant Germans." (pp. 18-19) After the failure of nationally mixed colonies, since 1905 the Chilean government has preferred purely German settlements. Certain signs of degeneration among the Chilean-Germans after 1900. Only Protestant communities are purely German, because the Catholic church does not recognize nationally closed communities. "Even now the German is still welcome in Chile." (p. 26) A small but interesting pamphlet.

127. Enfe, Paul M.G. "Chile und die deutsche Kolonisation." Berlin: Süsserott, 1920. Schriften des Instituts für Auslandkunde und Auslanddeutschtum. Number II, pp. 1-27.

128. Fairbanks Jr., Douglas, and Otto Strasser. Hitler's Shadow over South America. Brooklyn, N. Y. (South American Office of the Free German Movement). 27 pp.

Contains the text of a radio speech by Mr. Fairbanks after his return from an airplane trip to South America and three articles by Otto Strasser, originally a pro-Hitler, now an anti-Hitler German national-socialist. The last one of these, pp. 23-27, "Hitler in the Straits of Magellan," deals with Nazi activities in Chile. Evacuation of southern Chile by the Chileans and establishment of a German-Japanese naval base there is described as one of the aims of the Axis.

129. Fändrich, Hans (editor). Erfolge und Misserfolge deutscher Auswanderer in Südamerika oder worauf es ankommt. Schicksalsbilder aus dem Auswanderungsleben. Buenos Aires: Hans Fändrich. 1924. 74 pp.

The author has collected from a number of good sources several unadulterated pictures of life in Chile, in order to give the German emigrants a realistic picture of what awaits them. He mentions ignorance as their greatest enemy. As far as emigration proper is concerned he neither dissuades nor persuades the reader. [F. Eberhardt]

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Informal reports and letters from German immigrants in South America, drawn from previously published books, dealing with different aspects of German life in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay. Excerpts from Otto Bürger, "Acht Lehr- und Wanderjahre in Chile" (pp. 69-74) describe "German Colonies in Chile."

130. Fändrich, Hans. Chile, genannt der letzte Winkel der Erde, als Ziel für Auswanderer, Touristen und Geschäftsreisende, sowie als Abstazgebiet für deutsche Erzeugnisse. Nebst einer kurzen Landeskunde. Buenos Aires, 1924. 47 pp.

The book discusses first the ways and conditions of immigration, then gives a concise geographic sketch, and lastly several remarks about economic life in Chile, with which the prospects for employment in various vocations are combined.

131. Fändrich, Hans. Land und Leute in Südamerika. Third improved edition. Berlin-Schöneberg: Langenscheidt. 1924. 524 pp. (Langenscheidts Handbücher für Auslandkunde.)

An encyclopedic handbook, primarily for the use of prospective immigrants, merchants, and travelers, by a German writer with experience as settler in several South American countries. Specially pertinent are the articles on Chile (pp. 143-173) and German elements in Chile (pp. 199-208). Also the articles on Valdivia, Temuco, and other towns with considerable "German" population.

132. Fergusson, Erna. Chile. New York: Knapf, 1943, pp. 341.

A popular description based on several months of travel in the country. Impressions of "The Germans," pp. 43-58; stresses economic and educational influence and separatist tendencies of the German minority group in southern Chile. "Nazi propaganda in Chile has been appallingly efficient." Presents no definite conclusions in regard to the present political attitude of the majority of German-Chileans.

133. "Festnummer zum 75-jaehrigen Gedächtnis der deutschen Einwanderung nach Llanquihue 22. bis 27. Oktober, 1927." Puerto Varas: Imprenta Alemana, 1927. Deutscher Sonntagsbote. Familienzeitschrift zur Pflege der deutschen Sprache. Year 4, No. 41, pp. 865-967. With Illustrations.

134. Festnummer zur Feier des 10-jährigen Bestehens des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes. Concepción: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund. 1926. Pp. 215-290, with illustrations. (Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 6, no. 6. Special number).

135. Fittbogen, Gottfried. "Von Philippi bis Anwandter. Die Entwicklung des Gedankens der deutschen Einwanderung in Südchile." Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv. Year 10, 1936-37, pp. 271-286.

Well-documented account of the beginning of German immigration in Chile, as represented by its five leading advocates and organizers, since 1842. Causes of the failure of several projects are discussed. An historical article, but of some interest for the student of contemporary conditions too because it throws some light on certain fundamental attitudes of even the earliest settlers. One of them, speaking in Calau, Germany, in 1850, referred to Chile as "a new, really unified and free Germany beyond the Ocean" (p. 284).

136. Förster, Marcello. "Bei den Deutschen in Süd-Chile." In: Die Getreuen, Jg. 13, 1936. Pp. 49-52.

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137. Freeden, H. von. "Die deutsche Auswanderung nach Südamerika seit Kriegsschluss." Iberica, II, 1925, pp. 81-86. (Veröffentlichungen des Ibero-Amerikanischen Instituts, Hamburg.)

Increased emigration from Germany to South America after the first world war, and its causes. Occupational structure of German emigrants in 1922 and 1923. Frequent failure of settlement experiments and reasons therefor. Brief discussion of conditions for German immigrants in the principal countries. Brazil and Argentina are considered as most favorable. Chile "has attracted very few emigrants (in the post-war period), despite the strong German element in its southern region. One explanation for this may be found in the high travel expenses." (p. 84) Brief but interesting remarks.

138. Freitag, Anton. "Die Steyler Missionare vom göttlichen Wort bei den deutsch-stämmigen Kolonisten Südamerikas." Jahrbuch des Reichsverbandes für die katholischen Auslanddeutschen. Year 5, 1933/34, pp. 265-289.

Covers Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, and Brazil.

139. Friemann, Martin. "Das evangelische Deutschtum in Chile." Das Niederdeutsche Luthertum. Year 33, 1939, pp. 89-92.

140. 65 Jahre deutsch-evangelische Kirchengemeinde Valparaiso. Gedenkblätter zusammengestellt von Günther Wendt. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1932. 31 pp. with illustrations.

141. 75 Jahre Deutsche Schule zu Valparaiso. Valparaiso: Deutsche Schule, 1932. 109 pp.

142. 72 Jahre Deutsche Schule zu Valdivia. 1858-1933. Valdivia: Borneck, 1933. 144 pp, numerous plates.

143. "75 Jahre Deutschtum in Llanquihue." Festschrift. Concepción: Deutsch-Chilonischer Bund, 1927. Pp. 369-464 with illustrations. Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 7, No. 9/10. Special number 3.

144. "25 Jahre deutsche Kolonie Quilaco (Südchile)." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 15, 1932, p. 364.

A brief account of the development of this colony; was founded in 1907 by twenty German families.

145. 50 Jahre Deutsche Kolonie Contulmo. Festschrift. 1884-1934. (Nach Berichten ... zusammengestellt und verfasst von Ebonhard Lueneburg). Santiago: Talleres Gráficos del Diario Alemán, 1934. 55 pp., several plates.

146. Galdámes, Luis. Jeografía económica de Chile. Santiago, Imprenta Universitaria. 319 pp.

A textbook on the high school or college level. Summary of development of population, 1835-1910, pp. 68-75. Little of direct value for the study of contemporary minority problems.

147. Gaster, Dr. B. "Die deutsche Schule in Concepción (Chile)." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, XVIII, 1926, pp. 124-129.

Report on recent development and financial problems of the German school in Concepcion. Of its 273 pupils 88 were German citizens, 133 "German-Chileans," and 47 Chileans of non-German descent. German is taught 61 hours per week, Spanish 32, English 20,

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and French (a selective subject) six hours. The director of the school was given a five months' leave of absence, with salary, for a trip to Germany where he secured additional support for the school from government and other organizations.

148. Geissler, Bruno. "Schule und Kirche bei den Deutschen in Südamerika." Deutsche Kultur in der Welt, VI, 1920, No. 2-3, pp. 72-78.

"Loyalty to one's religion is the best guaranty of loyalty to one's national character; the most serious Christians are also the most insistent Germans." (p. 72) Consequently, German religious communities in South America are very important for the preservation of the settlers' German character. This article by the Secretary General of the Gustav-Adolf-Verein (for Protestant missionary work abroad) discusses the work of German ministers and religions, mostly Protestant, schools in South America and their cooperation with the Protestant churches in Germany. North American missionary efforts, especially those of the Missouri Synode, are sharply opposed by the author and are charged with "North American propaganda: The 'Monroe Doctrine' would separate us, the fatherland of Luther, from our emigrated children in South America...Here we shall have to fight North America once again..." (p. 77) Latin American nationalization efforts are roundly opposed. Few specific references to Chile, but symptomatically interesting.

149. Gerlach, Hans. "Chile an der Wende der Zeiten." Die Warte (Santiago). Year 1, 1933, pp. 21-24.

150. Geschichtliche Monatsblätter. Quellensammlung und Beiträge zur Geschichte der Deutschen Einwanderung nach Chile. Year 1, no. 1-12 (no more appeared). Osorno: Schwarzenberg, 1916/18.

151. Giúdici, Ernesto. Hitler conquista América. Buenos Aires: Ed. Acento, 1938. 305 pp.

An account, perhaps rather exaggerated, of the advances of Fascism in various countries of South America. [J. Fred Rippy]

Some concrete facts concerning German penetration into Chile on pp. 33-39. A great part of the book is devoted to historical and ideological discussion.

152. Gnadt, Walter. "Pressebeziehungen zwischen Chile-Deutschland." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 13, 1932, pp. 164-169.

153. Götz, Karl. "Begegnungen in deutschen Schulen Nord-, (Mittel-) und Südamerikas." Der Deutsche Erzieher. Year 5, 1937, pp. 528-533.

154. González de Marées, Jorge. El mal de Chile. Santiago: Portales, 1940.

Political propaganda by the leader of the Chilean Nazista party. The author had a German father and a native Chilean mother.

155. González von Marées, Jorge. El problema del hambre. Santiago: Ercilla, 1937.

156. Grothe, Hugo. Auswanderung und deutsche Volkswohlfahrt. Betrachtungen und Vorschläge für Kolonialpolitiker und Auswanderer. Berlin: Süsserott, n. d. (1920?). 83 pp.

Reasons for the present trend toward emigration. Recommendations for a long-range policy and immediate measures designed to direct the

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emigrants into regions most favorable for them and the larger German interests and to assure the closest and most advantageous permanent cooperation between them and the fatherland. By a specialist in the field. Only passing remarks on Chile, but much attention to Latin America.

157. Grothe, Hugo. Die Deutschen in Übersee. Eine Skizze ihres Werdens, ihrer Verbreitung und kulturellen Arbeit. Berlin: Zentralverlag, 1932. 315 pp., maps.

General conditions, existing German settlements, and prospects for further German immigration in each of the major regions of potential or actual immigration continents. "The German merchant, settler and explorer in Chile" is discussed on pp. 46-69. "28,000 German-speaking people in Chile. The ratio of German citizens to the total number of German-speaking people is about one to three." (p. 58) On a map "Figures of the 'Deutschtum" in Overseas countries, however, the number of people of German extraction in Chile is given as 75,000 of whom only 28,000 are German-speaking. (In regard to the United States, the corresponding figures are given as 25,000,000 and 8,000,000.) Factual material about distribution of Germans within Chile, location and types of German schools, and German contributions to the economic and cultural life of Chile. The appendix contains also a special map (No. 4) showing the distribution of the German population in Chile. A concise but pertinent essay.

158. Grothe, Hugo. Siedlungen des Deutschtums im subtropischen Südamerika. (1:3,000,000. Mit 5 Nebenkartennebst. Ortsnamen-Verzeichnis.) Bremen: Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1934.

159. Grothe, Hugo (editor). Südamerika und die deutsche Auswanderung. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der "Deutschen Kulturpolitischen Gesellschaft" und ihres "Instituts für Auslandkunde und Auslanddeutschtum" von Hugo Grothe. Leipzig, 1920.

A collection of essays by prominent specialists about the different countries of South America, especially in regard to the prospects for German emigrants. [F. Eberhardt]

160. Grothe, Hugo. "Zur Geschichte der deutschen Einwanderung und Siedlung in Chile." Archiv für Wanderungswesen. Year 3, 1930, pp. 47-54.

Summary of government-organized immigration in Chile, especially of Germans, until 1897, with statistics and maps showing the concentration of German settlers. About 40,000 Germans emigrated to Chile between 1836 and the writing of the article. Counting their descendants, the number of "Abkunfsdeutsche" (people of German descent in Chile, without further definition) is estimated at 70-80,000.

161. Hagenmeyer, Gerhard. Der Kampf um den See. Wie die Deutschen den Süden Chiles besiedelten. Berlin: Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland, 1938. 62 pp. Grenzbotenreihe, Vol. 9.

162. Hauff, W. V. "Die Deutschen in Chile im Urteil der Chilenen." Der Deutschen-Spiegel, VI, 1929, pp. 665-666.

Casual remarks in connection with a dispute over a project of Chilean government authorities to close the senior division of the German high school in Puerto Montt. German and Chilean protests are cited, some of which emphasize the lack of interest of the Chilean government in adequate cultural institutions for the settlers of German extraction in southern Chile. The German schools are always better than the Chilean government school. The article does not fulfill what the title promises.

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163. Haushofer, Karl. Deutsche Kulturpolitik im indopazifischen Raum. Hamburg: Hoffmann & Campe, 1939. 288 pp., tables.

An account of German contributions to the exploration, conquest, administration, and economic exploitation of the Indo-Pacific area and of their assertedly inadequate results, from the viewpoint and in the terminology of the leading German "geo-politician." Attention is centered on Asia and Australasia. Chile, and Latin America in general, are treated relatively briefly. On pp. 129-130 summary of an article by the Chilean General (retired) Francisco Javier Díaz about "The German Military System in Chile" written for the Westküstenbeobachter, a German Nazi paper in Chile. "So far as we know such generous recognition has not been paralleled on the whole Pacific coast of America." Among the "heroic (German) men of destiny who form the development of nations around the Pacific" are mentioned the German army officers "Körner and Kiessling in Chile, Kundt in Bolivia." (p. 32) "An encouraging fact is the record of the cultural and economic achievements of the German element....in Chile, above all southern Chile....German magazines - such as the courageous Westküsten-Beobachter which keeps a watchful eye over the entire Iberian coast of the Pacific and constitutes a connection with the active Germandom of Central America - take care that the cultural ties are not broken." The Germans in Chile are also strengthened by immigration from the German "colonies" in Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia (p. 44).

164. Heinz, Victor. "Die nationalsozialistische Bewegung in Chile." Daheim, Year 70, 1933/34, pp. 9-11. (With 3 illustrations).

165. Henning, H. "Wie viele Deutsche leben in Ibero-Amerika?" Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau, II, pp. 218-220, September, 1936.

Concise survey of number of people of fully and partly German descent in Latin America, their distribution, and cultural institutions. Largely based on estimates, some of which are rather debatable. Estimates number of "Volksdeutsche" (persons of purely German descent, regardless of citizenship) in Chile at 35,000, those with "Blutanteil" (at least half German "blood" at 80,000, German schools in Chile 45, German periodicals in Chile 7, of which two are dailies.

166. Herring, Hubert. Good Neighbors: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Seventeen Other Countries. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. 361 pp.

Popular account of the "Northern Invaders" in Chile. Pp. 229-239.

167. Hettner, Alfred. "Die Deutschen in Süd-Chile." Geographische Zeitschrift, Vol. 8, 1902, pp. 686-692.

A brief survey by the famous German geographer, partly based on his own visit to southern Chile in 1890. "Most settlers have learned the Spanish language, although frequently very deficiently, but only as a foreign language; the mother tongue of almost all is German . . . Politically the local Germans have lost connection with the old fatherland and have become good Chileans." (p. 690) Religious conflicts among German settlers are indicated and traced to Catholic activities. "In general, the Chileans look askance at the Germans, consider them invaders, and envy them." (p. 691)

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168. Hillekamps, C. H. "Chilenische Reise." Lasso (Buenos Aires), IV, 1937, pp. 545-550, 602-606.

Travel impressions of a German-Argentinian, editor of Lasso, who was very active in German-nationalistic propaganda. Remarks on German and English speaking residents of the Lake Villarica region, in the Frontera, pp. 604-605. Not very informative.

169. Hirschfeld, Günther von. Das Problem der deutschen Handels- und Wirtschafts-interessen in Südamerika. Berlin: Simion, 1920. 23 pp. (Volkswirtschaftliche Zeitfragen, herausgegeben von der Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesellschaft in Berlin. Year 41, No. 314, part 4.)

How can Germany rebuild its trade position in Latin America after the war? By a German business man with practical experience in South America during the first war. No resentment against Germany exists in Latin America, not even in countries which officially were at war with her. German banks and merchant firms have already resumed full business activity. The attitude of the Chileans (pp. 22-23) is especially pro-German, due in large part to the influence of the German-Chileans. This influence is quite out of proportion to their small number, given here as 16,000 (including both German citizens and German-Chileans). Southern Chile is the most favorable region in Latin America for Germans.

170. Hitler Over Latin America. Why the embargo against Spain must be lifted now! New York, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, 1939. 36 pp.

Attempts to show that a victory of the Franco rebellion in Spain would strengthen Nazi-Fascist penetration in Latin America and presents material regarding the existing extent of that penetration. Brief specific mention of German activities in Chile, p. 32.

171. Hoefling, Oscar. "Das heutige Deutschtum in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 19, 1936, pp. 7-11.

Discord exists at present among the Germans in Chile. The great renovation movement in the fatherland, i.e., the Nazi regime, has forced all German-Chileans to consider once more the problems surrounding the conflict between Volk and Staat which exists for all German nationality groups abroad. They are Chilean citizens but culturally and racially Germans, and want to remain so. Practically all German-Chileans have enthusiastically accepted the ideology of the Nazi regime, especially its racial ideas and its emphasis on the German character of all people of German extraction, regardless of citizenship. The Germans living among other races are particularly prepared for acceptance of the Nazi racial ideas. As to the political, juridical, and economic ideas of the Nazis regime, they cannot be carried out in foreign countries. However, the existing 40 local groups of the Nazi Party in Chile, although they accept only German citizens as members, infiltrate the other racial comrades with these ideas too. The Chilean government is very tolerant regarding the cultivation of our German heritage. The author is a resident of Valparaiso, probably a Chilean citizen.

172. Hoefling, Oskar. Hundert Jahre Deutscher Verein zu Valparaiso, 1838-1938. Festschrift, im Auftrag der Vorstelle bearbeitet. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1938. 79 pp., with illustrations.

173. Hoerll, Alberto. Los alemanes en Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1910.

174. Hoerll, Alberto. La colonización alemana en Chile. Valdivia, 1922. 71 pp.

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175. Hoerll, Albert. Die Deutsche Kolonisation in Chile. Valdivia: Hoerll, 1925. 69 pp., with illustrations. (Spanish edition, 1922)

176. "Iberisch-Amerika." Handwörterbuch des Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtums. Vol. III, pp. 144-148. Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt, 1938.

A general geographical and historical summary of German elements in Ibero-America. The number of "Germans" in Chile is given as "about 30,000 or 0.7% of the total population" (p. 144). "A clear and definite break between the people of German descent and the forces of the non-German and anti-German environment has been brought about only since National Socialism has awakened the racial ("völkisch") consciousness and common feeling among the German citizens in Ibero-America. At the same time, some groups of particularly strong internal coherence, mostly in rural environments, such as the Germans of Chile, have carried out the return to the secret and undestroyed forces of German blood and German consciousness, even if in often mystic and passionate form, for the time being. In doing this they initiated the reaction against the anti-racial dangers." (p. 147) By continued strengthening of the German communities in Ibero-America it will be possible for them to contribute even more effectively to the development of the nations among which they live.

A typical Nazi document. The statistical figures are debatable and loosely defined.

177. Ibero-América y Alemania. Obra colectiva sobre las relaciones amistosas, desarme e igualdad de derechos publicada por Wilhelm Faupel, General de División, Dr. Adolf Grabowsky, Director de la "Revista Política," M. Cruchaga-Ossa, Cónsul General de la República de Chile en Berlín, Dr. Karl Heinrich Panhorst, Secretario General de la Sociedad Germano-Ibero Americana en Berlín, Barón Werner von Rheinbaben, Secretario de Estado, Ex-Delegado a la Conferencia del Desarme. Berlin: Carl Heymann, 1933. 317 pp.

This book carries the dedication "To the genius of the Iberian race which, after dominating the ocean, discovered a new continent and formed a New World - by the Fatherland of the author of Faust," and carries a portrait of Alexander von Humboldt. It opens and closes with declarations by Adolf Hitler. It contains pleas in favor of the German position at the Disarmament Conference of 1933 by prominent German diplomats, scholars, and publicists, and by the diplomatic or consular representatives in Berlin of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay. Finally, it contains articles dealing with numerous aspects of the relations between Germany and Spain, Portugal, and Ibero-America. In these Chile is mentioned frequently, but only in passing. The Chilean Consul General in Berlin at the time of publication, author of a pro-Nazi book published in Santiago, acted as co-editor and contributed an enthusiastic article in favor of Germany's policy.

178. Illustrierte Zeitung. Chilenummer. Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1924 (163. Band, Nr. 4159. 27. November, 1924), pp. 761-818.

Contains among other things the following essays: Mann, W., "German Cooperation in the Development of Chile;" Steinecke, A., "Country and People in Chile;" Ponce, "General Emilio Körner and the Reorganization of the Chilean Army." A worthwhile contribution to the history of the German element in Chile, contains many illustrations of the country and the towns as well as photographs depicting the life of the people in Araucania. [Iberica, II, 1924.]

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179. Inman, Samuel Guy. Latin America. Its Place in World Life. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Col, 1942. 466 pp. Revised edition.

General discussion of "The Nazi Drive in Latin America," pp. 324-349. Brief mention of Nazis in Chile, pp. 338-339.

180. Jacob, Ernst. "Die deutsche Auswanderung nach Südamerika." Iberica (Hamburg), VI, 1927, pp. 81-90.

A brief historical and geographical survey. German immigration in Chile, pp. 88-89. "There has hardly been any German immigration after 1900" because of scarcity of available land near the existing German "colonies" and the large capital necessary for settlement in Chile, in comparison with other South American countries. "Chile has today about 30,000 inhabitants of German nationality or extraction."

181. Jahrbuch des Westküsten-Beobachters. Nationalsozialistische deutsche Wochenzeitschrift. Gründer: Willi Köhn, Herausgegeben: Kurt Renftel. 1937. Santiago (de Chile): Westküsten-Beobachter, 1936. 176 pp., with illustrations.

182. Jahrbuch des Westküsten-Beobachters, national-sozialistische deutsche Wochenzeitschrift für die Westküste Südamerikas. 1938. Santiago, Chile: (Westküsten-Beobachter [1937]). 190 pp., with 20 illustrations.

183. Jahresbericht der Burschenschaft Araucania. Santiago de Chile: Burschenschaft "Araucania," 1938. 25 pp.

184. Jahresbericht der Deutschen Handelskammer Valparaiso. 1920. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1920.

185. Jahresbericht der Deutschen Handelskammer Valparaiso. Valparaiso: Victoria, 1924.

186. Jahresbericht der Deutschen Schule zu Puerto Montt. 64. Schuljahr. 1933. Puerto Montt, Chile: Libreria Central, 1934. 20 pp.

187. Jens, Ina. Mirasol. Ein deutscher Junge erlebt Chile. With pictures in color and in black and white by Willy Widmann. Stuttgart: Thienemann, 1935. 163 pp.

The story of a German boy in Chile, for children. Written by a German-Chilean.

188. Jumpertz, Max. "Deutschland und Chile." Deutsche Rundschau, CCXVIII, 1929, pp. 215-227.

Chile is in the process of a nationalist revolution and expects Germany's cooperation. "From a financial viewpoint, Chile expects in the present world situation more from America and England; but in intellectual, methodic, and organizational respects it trusts Germany more than any other civilized nation." (p. 215) Thanks to the German-conducted educational reforms in Chile in the late 19th century, Chile "left the ways of Romance culture and entered those of German culture." (p. 217) The recent educational reforms are again strongly influenced by Germany, largely due to the deep impression which the former Prussian Minister of Education Otto Boelitz caused with his lectures, one of which he delivered before the Chilean Congress. (p. 218) According to the Chilean President Figueroa (1926), "the German immigration has proved to be the best for our country." (p. 222) Three men of German descent are members of the present Chilean cabinet; the ambassador to Germany is a Varnhagen. (p. 223) All these factors favor an even greater participation of Germany in the coming economic and social development of the country, the "Prussia of South America."

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For this Germany can count on Chilean resentment against the United States and Britain and the declining role of France.

A symptomatically interesting essay with some pertinent factual material.

189. Junge, Max. "Zur Geschichte der Einwanderung in Chile." Durch alle Welt, Year 1936, XXIV, pp. 21-23; XXV, pp. 23-25. With illustrations.

190. Junge, Otto R. "Die deutsche Auswanderung nach Lateinamerika." Deutsche Welt, Year 7, 1930, pp. 244-252; pp. 420-427; pp. 554-559.

191. Karle, Friedrich. "Vom deutschen Volkstum am letzten Winkel der Welt." Wir Deutsche in der Welt, Year 1936. Berlin, 1936, pp. 53-60.

192. Kasdorf. Prof. Ingenieur Otto. Der Wirtschaftskampf um Südamerika. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1916. 83 pp.

The author, a German, and at the time of publication a professor in the University of Montevideo, denounces the hostile attitude of the South Americans toward Germany and allied propaganda in South America. German merchants, farmers, teachers, and scholars are respected but not popular in Latin America. "Everything German appears to the Latin Americans repulsive from the very beginning." (p. 12) The German menace is a product of malicious propaganda, samples of which are given. Pages 24 to 33 discuss the German element in South America, pages 27 to 28 that in Chile. The following percentages of the total population are given as German speaking: 1.1 in Chile, 2.3 in Brazil, 2 in Argentina. (p. 28) The war will strengthen the national integration of these elements. Pages 34 to 53 discuss the development of trade relations between Latin America and the principal powers from 1909 to 1913. "The German trade in Central and South America has become a serious 'threat' to the North American, British, and French trade." (p. 44) In the future, however, German trade expansion will have to be based on German capital investments, in order to counteract the Pan American efforts of the United States. (pp. 54-66) Specific recommendations for intensified trade and financial relations. (pp. 67-83) The author calls for better psychological understanding of the Latin Americans by Germans but heaps insults on the Latin Americans himself, thus exemplifying an important point of German psychology.

Although the book does not deal with Chile in particular, it is an interesting document of the German attitude toward Latin America.

193. Keller, Carlos. Chile, Ein Führer durch das Land und seine Bewohner. 6th edition. Santiago, 1930. Distribution through Valparaiso: Niemeyer. 80 pp. 4 two-paged plates, 1 colored map.

Written "at the suggestion of the German-Chilean Bund" and passed by a special committee of the Bund, with certain changes and additions. The author is a prominent German-Chilean economist with authoritarian leanings. In addition to rather specific technical material the book contains some symptomatically interesting remarks on the land and the people and "general rules for the immigrant" (pp. 12-13), which permit some conclusions on the prevailing attitude of German immigrants in Chile.

194. Keller, Carlos. "Der Kommunismus in Chile." Contra Komintern, Year 1938, pp. 408-413; pp. 435-439.

195. Keller, Carlos. "Die drei Philippis und Llanquihue." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 7, N. 9/10, pp. 433-440. Concepción: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, 1927.

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196. Keller, Carlos. La eterna crisis chilena. Santiago, 1931. 320 pp.

197. Keller, Carlos. "Spanisch- und Deutsch-Chilenisch." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 6, N. 6, pp. 217-227. Concepción: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, 1926.

198. Keller, Carlos. "The Social Evolution of the Chilean People." Chile (New York), V, 1928, pp. 151-155.

A concise and adequate analysis by a prominent German-Chilean economist, at the time professor of social economy in the University of Chile. Recommends breaking up the great landed estates into farms of moderate size. "As a counterpart to the policy of importing capital, we should launch a man-importing policy." (p. 155) No specific treatment of minority groups.

199. Keller, Carlos. Un país al garete. Santiago de Chile, 1932.

Political propaganda by a prominent German-Chilean with authoritarian leanings.

200. Kende, Oskar. Chile. Landeskundlich-wirtschaftsgeographische Übersicht. Herausgegeben: Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1925. 128 pp., 1 map.

A concise manual, especially designed for commercial use. A few remarks about German elements, pp. 21-22. German business activities are mentioned in dealing with the various towns. "About the work of the German Chamber of Commerce in Valparaiso," pp. 112-113.

201. Klar, Werner. "Wiedersehen mit Josef Ponten in Chile." Lasso (Buenos Aires), III, x, 1936, pp. 479-48.

Report of the visit of a popular German writer, who was planning to write "the novel of the German living abroad," to the German colonies in southern Chile. Connections with the German-Chilean Bund and the local groups of the Nazi party in south Chile are mentioned.

202. Kleinschmidt, P. Beda. Auslanddeutschtum und Kirche. Ein Hand- und Nachschlagebuch auf geschichtlich-statistischer Grundlage. Münster in Westfalen, Aschendorff, 1930. Vol. I, 343 pp; Vol. II, 449 pp. (Deutschtum und Ausland. Studien zum Auslanddeutschtum und zur Auslandkultur; Schriftenreihe der Forschungsstelle für Auslanddeutschtum und Auslandkunde, E.V., Münster i. W. 21-22. Heft.)

A well-documented survey of German Catholic missionary activities in foreign countries and their contribution to the maintenance of the German character among German."colonies" abroad. "It cannot be pointed out sufficiently that school and church have always been and will always be the corner-stones for the preservation of Germandom in foreign countries;" and "Germandom abroad and missionary work belong unconditionally together." Brief summary of religious work in Chile, Vol. II, p. 157-159. German Jesuits in Chile, II, 165-166. The Liceo Alemán in Santiago de Chile administered by German Catholic missionaries, II, 189.

203. Klute, Fritz. Argentinien - Chile von heute. Land, Volk und Kultur. Lübeck: Otto Quitzow, 1925. 274 pp. 82 illustrations and 3 maps.

A rather personal travel report. Impressions of the Germans of southern Chile, pp. 162-173. On the Llanquihue lake steamer "the other passengers speak German, although they are not of German extraction. They have learned it from German settlers." (p. 165)

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204. Knoche, Walter. "Chile." In Süd-Amerika in Natur, Kultur und Wirtschaft. Handbuch der Geographischen Wissenschaft, herausgegeben von Fritz Klute. Wildpark-Potsdam, (1930), pp. 270-308.

German colonization is briefly described on pp. 299-301. While people of German descent represent only a small minority of the total population, even in southern Chile, their economic importance is in reverse proportion. The cohesiveness and exclusiveness of the German settlements in southern Chile are now affected by the modern means of transportation and increased native Chilean influx. The author is a German geographer living in Chile.

205. Knoche, Walter. "Chile und die deutsche Einwanderung," Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, V, 1928, pp. 153-159.

Brief discussion of development of German colonization on Lake Llanquihue, around Puerto Montt, on the Frontera, and on Chiloé island (this latter described as "a failure"), with emphasis on the great accomplishments of the German settlers. "Among all countries of South America none, without doubt, is so well fitted for the German" as Chile. (p. 158) "The farmer is by far the most desirable immigrant in Chile," but the artisan too has good chances. Development of large plantations will be reserved for big corporations in the future. The individual immigrant should stick to intensive agriculture on a small farm, like the Californian fruit farms. The author is a German geographer with long experience in Chile.

206. Der Kondor. Nachrichtenblatt des Deutschen Handlungsgehilfen-Vereins, Kreis Chile. (Verantwortung: F. K. Nagel.) Year 1, 1931. (12 numbers). No. 7. December (Santiago: Deutscher Handlungsgehilfen-Verein, Kreis Chile, 1931.)

207. Krautmacher, Robert. "Beitrag zur Psycho-Analyse des Deutsch-Chilenentums." Vortrag. Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 10, No. 10/11, pp. 295-313. Concepción: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, 1930.

208. Krautmacher, Robert. "Der Deutsche in Chile." Für die Jugend zusammengestellt. 3rd Edition. Langensalza: J. Beltz, 1931. 40 pp. with illustrations. Der Deutsche im Auslande, No. 58.

209. Krueger, P. Verlauf und Ergebnisse von sechs Reisen in den Kordilleren von Patagonien. Danzig: Druck von A. W. Kafemann, 1916. 41 pp., one map, 24 illustrations.

The author undertook the trips described in this book during a residence of ten and a half yearsin Chile. They were undertaken in 1893-1899 in company with other German secondary school teachers who were under contract with the Chilean government to survey western Patagonia geographically. [E. Eberhardt]

210. Kuehn de la Escosuva, C. Ibero-Amerika und Deutschland. Berlin, 1924. 44 pp.

211. "K.D." "Die neue Deutsche Schule in Osorno (Chile)." Der Auslanddeutsche. Year 19, 1936, pp. 561-562. (Illustrated).

Report about the opening of the new building of the German School in Osorno, southern Chile. Enrollment of this school has steadily increased, from 133 in 1872 (date of foundation) to 464 in 1936. The German government contributed to the new building. Most of the 24 teachers are German citizens trained in Germany. The Swastika flag and the Chilean flag (mentioned in this order) wave over the school.

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212. Labarca H., Amanda. Historia de la enseñanza en Chile. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1939. 399 pp.

The author is a leading Chilean educator and feminist. Pp. 194-196 deal with "The Establishment of the Pedagogical Institute," founded in 1889 for the training of secondary school teachers and staffed (with one exception) with German professors. "Its influence has been extensive and complex... It has been responsible for the high teaching standards of the Chilean secondary school, in comparison with those attained within the same period by the other countries of South America" (p. 196). Pp. 199-200 deal with "The German Influence on Feminine Education," with interesting evaluation of the work of the German women teachers who were called to Chile in 1885 to direct and teach in the new Normal Schools for women. German teachers in the University of Chile and in technical schools and other German influences in Chilean education are briefly mentioned in other parts of the book.

213. Lehrplan für die deutsche Realschule in Concepción (Chile). Herausgegeben im Auftrag des Vorstandes des Schulvereins. Concepción: Imp. Concepción, 1920. 45 pp.

214. Lehrpläne und Unterrichtswege an den deutschen Schulen Chiles." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile. Year 12, 1931, iv, pp. 93-98.

215. Leonhardt, P. Karl, S. J. "Die deutschen Kolonien im Süden von Chile." Das Auswandererproblem. Fünftes Heft. Freiburg i. Breisgau, Caritasverband für das katholische Deutschland, 1912. 53 pp. (Sonderabdruck aus dem Jahrbuch des Caritasverbandes, 6. Jahrgang, 1912-13).

Detailed description of Puerto Montt and the German "colonies" in that area by a German Jesuit in Puerto Montt. German-Chileans suffer from bad government, inadequate administration of justice, and the resentment of the natives. "It is remarkable that Chile, although it is completely penetrated by German elements, still remains alien to the German ways. . . Sometimes one even hears it said that Chile does not want any more German colonists; that she prefers colonists from smaller nations" (p. 26). "Religious conditions among the Germans," pp. 28-31. "The German Jesuits in Chile," pp. 32-36. Other German Catholic orders in Chile, pp. 37-44. Denominational conflicts among German-Chileans, pp. 45-47. Interesting description of the Chilean character, from the German viewpoint, pp. 48-50. "As to immorality, there is little difference between the Germans (in Chile) and the Chileans." (p. 50)

216. Liebau, _____. "Die deutsche Schule in Punta Arenas." In Schmidt-Boelitz: Aus deutscher Bildungsarbeit im Ausland, 1928, Vol. 2, pp. 439-43.

217. Lincke, _____. "Deutsch-Evangelische Kirchengemeinden in Chile." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, 1926, xx, pp. 9-11.

218. Lincke, Theodor. Es lebe die Republik!? Erlebnisse und Erfahrungen während eines 6 1/2 jährigen Aufenthaltes in Chile. Zwönitz: C. Bernhard Ott, n. d. (1914?), 45 pp. 2nd ed.

Propaganda pamphlet by a German monarchist who cites deficiencies in Chilean politics, public administration, jurisprudence, and armed forces, which he observed during a stay of more than six years there, as arguments against the republican system in general. His descriptions (rather specific and drastic) refer in many cases to conditions among German-Chileans or to relations between them and "native" Chileans.

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219. Luetge, Wilhelm. "Das Deutschtum in Südamerika." Der Deutsche im Auslande, Year 24, 1936, viii, pp. 186-188; ix, pp. 206-208; x, pp. 231-232; xi, pp. 254-255; xiv, pp. 337-339. With illustrations.

220. Lufft, Hermann. Lateinamerika. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1930. 484 pp., many illustrations.

An excellent economic geography text. Commercial relations with Germany receive much attention, but German minority groups in Chile are mentioned only in passing.

221. McBride, George McCutchen. Chile: Land and Society. American Geographical Society, Research Series No. 19. New York: American Geographical Society, 1936. 408 pp.

This book, one of the best works on modern Chile in any language, discusses the colonization, forms of settlement, and land use in Southern Chile on pp. 281-350. Frequent mention is made of settlers of foreign extraction. "Foreign Colonization of the Frontera," pp. 297-299, estimates the number of foreigners, "including descendants of recent immigrants" in that part of Chile at 30,000 to 35,000 (1930), with the 3,000 Germans the largest group (p. 297). Otherwise the influence of foreign minority groups is mentioned only in passing.

222. MacDonald, N. P. Hitler over Latin America. London: Jarrolds, 1940. 259 pp.

The Nazi menace in Chile is treated on pp. 119-155. The author estimates Chile's population "of German origin" at 200,000 (p. 120). "One of the reasons for the Germans' commercial success in Chile is that they have widely intermarried with the local Chilean population." (p. 121) In contrast, "The British in Chile have, in recent years, waned in numbers, wealth, influence, and reputation." (p. 125) German influences, both internal and external, are sought in the political history of Chile during the last ten years, approximately. Most of the material has been published elsewhere. Some data seem to be inaccurate.

223. Mann, Wilhelm. Chile auf der Schwelle der neuen Zeit. Santiago: Universidad de Chile, 1938. 334 pp., illustrated.

Originally published in Spanish, in two volumes, under the title "Chile luchando por nuevas formas de vida." This is one of the most comprehensive and most serious inquiries into contemporary Chilean social, economic, and cultural life, by a German with long experience as professor of psychology in the University of Chile and as German consul. Remarks on the psychology of descendants of German and other immigrants, pp. 18-19. No specific discussion of political and social attitudes among such groups.

224. Mann, W[ilhelm]. Chile luchando por nuevas formas de vida. Santiago, Ercilla, 1935. 2 vols.

The Spanish version of the author's "Chile auf der Schwelle der neuen Zeit." Contains some interesting photos: in vol. I, two photos of German settlements in Central and South Chile, between pp. 14 and 15; "Hospital of the German Colony in Valparaiso," after p. 208.

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225. Mann, Wilhelm. "Das Deutschtum in Latein-Amerika." Berlin: Lichterfelde, Runge, n.d. Taschenbuch des Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtums. Heft 38-39. 77 pp.

By a former German consul and professor in the National University of Chile. "The damage which the World War did to the German element in Latin America has been of short duration" (wenig nachhaltig), p. 11. Brief discussion of the German element in Chile, pp. 32-35. German schools in Chile, pp. 46-47. Good and more detailed description of German work in Latin America in general. Little material on conditions in Chile which is not available in greater detail elsewhere.

226. Mann, Wilhelm. "Deutsche Bildungsarbeit in Chile." In Schmidt-Boelitz; Aus deutscher Bildungsarbeit im Ausland. Langensalza: Beltz, 1928. Vol. 2, pp. 414-32.

227. Mann, W[ilhelm]. "Die staatliche Volksschule in Chile." Iberica, Hamburg, V, 1926, pp. 145-155.

An excellent brief description and analysis of development and problems of public primary instruction in Chile, by a German professor in the Pedagogical Institute in Santiago de Chile and later a German consul. The "German Reform" in Chilean education, since the 1880's, is briefly mentioned on p. 146.

228. Mann, W[ilhelm]. Volk und Kultur Lateinamerikas. Hamburg: Broschek, 1927. 301 pp.

One of the best, concise surveys of contemporary Latin America in any language, by a German consul (at the time of publication) and former professor in the University of Chile. German immigration and contributions to the economic and cultural life of Latin America are briefly mentioned. No detailed treatment of Chilean conditions in particular.

229. Martin, Carl. Landeskunde von Chile. Aus dem Nachlass. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen, 1909. 777 pp., 73 illustrations.

The author was a German-born physician who spent most of his life in Puerto Montt. Foreign minority groups are described on pp. 431-440. German speaking residents of Chile are estimated at 20,000; English speaking residents at 10,000 (p. 437). The German language and influence has a more promising future in Chile because it is based on conservative agricultural settlements while the English speaking elements are urban and commercial, with great social mobility. Latin immigrants either re-migrate soon or assimilate quickly. Number of foreign residents in the various parts of the country, as of 1895, p. 432.

This is one of the soundest, comprehensive descriptions of Chile in any language, though it is out-of-date in many respects.

230. Martin, Christoph. "Gedanken über das Deutschtum in Chile." Deutsche Arbeit, XXXV, 1935, pp. 210-213.

The German-Chileans "left the government to the Iberians and became the best citizens of the country." Yet, being "hyphenated" citizens, they are not taken quite seriously by either the Ibero-Chileans or the newly immigrated German citizens. The German-Chilean is forced to assume a policy of compromises and concessions toward the native element, and this causes frequent misunderstandings and conflicts with "Reichs" Germans. Three types among the German-Chileans:

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(1) the "Iberianized" individual who preserves only his German name but not character; (2) the completely unassimilated one who internally remains a German; and (3) the partly assimilated one "who balances on the hyphen." This group is of greatest importance to the German cause because it can be very influential when it attains prominent positions in government. The relative strength of each of these groups is not estimated.

231. Martner, Daniel. Estudio de política comercial chilena e historia económica nacional. 2 volumes. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1923.

The author is an outstanding Chilean economist of German extraction. The book resembles in its organization Martner's "Historia económica de Chile." The last chapter deals with "the influence of the economic policy of foreign countries and the strengthening of Chile's economy." Effects of Germany's trade policy on Chile (until the first war), pp. 687-690.

232. Mäser, Rudolf. "Deutsche Kolonisten in Chile." Atlantis, Year 10, 1938, xi, pp. 610-612. Illustrated.

Brief popular description emphasizing the preservation of German customs. The photos are not particularly informative.

233. Mathieu, Beltran. "The Neutrality of Chile during the European War." The American Journal of International Law, XIV, 1920, pp. 319-342.

An apology for Chile's neutral policy, by the Chilean Ambassador to the United States. Discusses in detail the diplomatic aspects without giving any attention to the deeper reasons for Chile's attitude. Denies, in passing, any influence of the German minority on Chile.

234. Matthei, Adolfo. Agrarwirtschaft und Agrarpolitik der Republik Chile. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, herausgegeben im Reichs- und Preussischen Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Neue Folge, 119. Sonderheft. Berlin: Paul Parey, 1936. 100 pp., 7 maps, 19 illustrations.

The author is "founder of the Higher Agricultural School at Osorno, Chile" and "Vorsitzender der Kommission für die Bodenkartierung Südamerikas der Internationalen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft." Chapters on the bases of agricultural production (natural, economic, and social bases), the agricultural production (including livestock and forestry), and agricultural policy. Immigration and colonization are summarized (pp. 55-63). An appendix (pp. 81-98) deals with "The German Rural Settlements in Chile." The number of Germans is given at 32,000 (0.75% of total population). Included are figures on immigrants at various periods, geographical and occupational distribution of the various categories of residents of German descent, and German-owned real estate in the principal regions (figures based on the somewhat vaguely defined estimates of Deutsch-Chilenische Bund of 1917). Not very useful photos of German settlements.

The two-page bibliography lists only German and a few Spanish publications. An adequate, though not detailed survey of the subject.

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235. Max, H[ermann]. "Chile und Deutschland." Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, Kalender 1929. Santiago (1928), pp. 41-45.

By a German-Chilean economist and expert of the Chilean Central Bank. "A little more than a year ago the German cruiser 'Emden' was received in Chile with a cordiality which had never before been shown a foreign war vessel." (p. 41) A "Civic Popular Committee" in Valparaiso invited the public to great demonstrations for Germany and reminded it that the Germans in southern Chile "have given us life and have made us great." (p. 41) "There is hardly another country where the German element and German influence have penetrated so deeply into all parts of public life as in Chile." (p. 42) This element has been responsible for a great part of the prestige and for trade relations which Germany enjoys abroad and in Chile in particular. This element has also been instrumental in rebuilding the German position in Chile so quickly after the defeat in the first world war.

236. May, Earl Chapin. 2000 Miles through Chile, the Land of More or Less. New York: Century Company, 1924. 462 pp.

An entertaining report without much specific information. Pp. 286-298, "A German City of Spanish Origin" (Valdivia); pp. 299-348, impressions of the German colonies in the lake region.

237. Meier, Harri. "Die deutsche Sprache und Zweisprachigkeit der Deutschen in Südamerika." Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau, Year 1, 1935/36, xii, pp. 379-380.

The use of Portuguese and Spanish, at least for some practical purposes, becomes almost inevitable among most German immigrants and, particularly, their descendants. Instances of linguistic intermixture in German colonies in Brazil and Chile. A plea for the preservation of pure German.

238. Memoria de la Academia Literaria del Liceo Alemán. 1917-27. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Univers., 1927. 80 pp. Also published in 1924, 1925, 1926.

239. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Das Kapital in Chile. Santiago, 1929. 7 pp.

240. Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes. 1918 [and] Year 1-3. Valparaiso, 1918: Victoria; Concepción: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund 1921/22 - 1923/24. Fortsetzung der Deutschen Monatshefte für Chile.

241. Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Südamerikanischen Instituts, Vol. 5, nos. 1-2, April, 1917, p. 132: "Instituts-Chronik. Professor Dr. Ernst Maier. (Santiago in Chile.)"

"In November, 1916 there died in Santiago, Chile, at the age of only 43 years, Dr. Ernst Maier, Professor of Geology at the National University. In him the entire Germandom of South America loses one of its most untiring leaders. A beautiful testimonial of his activity can be found above all in the two volumes of "German Work in Chile," edited by him. The first volume appeared at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Chilean independence which was combined with the 25th anniversary of the German Scientific Association in Santiago, in September, 1910. This work, written in German and Spanish and presented, among other persons, to the President of the Republic, played a decisive part in winning the sympathies of the Chilean people for the quiet cultural work of the Germans in Chile. It also called this

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work to the attention of the Fatherland. Shortly before his death Ernst Maier saw the fulfillment of his favorite wish; the Germans in Chile united under his leadership in the German-Chilean Bund founded by him in October, 1916 for the effective fight against the increasing anti-German propaganda. . . "

242. Mitteilungsblatt der NSDAP., Landesgruppe Chile. Herausgegeben: Willi Koehn. Verantwortung: Hermann Sebald. Santiago: NSDAP., Landesgruppe Chile. Since 1933.

243. Moore, W. Robert. "Chile's Land of Fire and Water." The National Geographic Magazine, LXXX, 1941, pp. 91-110.

Popular description of the lake region in southern Chile. German elements are mentioned only in passing. On p. 107 a photo of the "modernistic" building of the German Public School in Osorno.

243. Mulert, Ilse. "Neue Nachrichten aus der Deutschen Frauenschule Los Leones in Santiago, Chile." Nachrichtendienst für die ehemaligen Schülerinnen des Pestalozzi-Fröbel-Hauses I (Berlin). Year 48, No. 197, August, 1936, pp. 10-15.

244. Murphy, Raymond E., Francis B. Stevens, Howard Trivers, and Joseph M. Roland. National Socialism: Basic Principles, Their Application by the Nazi Party's Foreign Organization, and the Use of Germans Abroad for Nazi Aims. Prepared in the Special Unit of the Division of European Affairs. Department of State. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943. 510 pp.

A very informative summary of the basic Nazi ideology and policy and their application in organizing people of German extraction outside Germany for Nazi aims. About two-thirds of the volume consists of original German documents with translation. The volume can be useful for the understanding of Nazi policy in regard to German national minority groups in foreign countries but contains only a few passing remarks on Germans in Latin America in particular. (See, e.g. pp. 303-305).

245. Neumann, W. "Die deutsche Sprache in Chile." Muttersprache, Zeitschrift des Deutschen Sprachvereins, Vol. 57, 1937, pp. 310-311.

In the northern parts of Chile only a few Germans can be found, mostly merchants or mining engineers. Many of the latter are former members of the German navy who remained in Chile after the first world war, during which they had been interned there. In the south most Germans are "Volksdeutsche" (Germans only by culture and loyalty, not by citizenship), as distinct from "Auslanddeutsche" (German citizens living abroad). In southern Chile one needs Spanish only in the post office and on the railroad. Many of those born there grow up without knowledge of Spanish. In mixed marriages, however, the Chilean mother often causes the children to concentrate on Spanish. Many "German" children do not attend German schools. Of those who do, many do not acquire a really satisfactory command of literary German. It seems that German is spoken only in homes where both parents are German.

246. "Ordnung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche in Chile." Gesetzblatt der Deutsch-Evangelischen Kirche. Edition A. Year 1936, 16/17, pp. 47-48.

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247. Oroz, Dr. Rodolfo. "El carácter de las universidades alemanas." Studium (Revista Chilena de Cultura Humanística), I, 1926, pp. 8-18.

Description of some characteristics of German universities, with considerable stress on their achievements, by a Chilean alumnus of the University of Leipzig.

248. Ortega, Alejandro. "Ein Brief aus dem Missionsseminar der bayerischen Kapuziner in San José in Chile." Seraphisches Weltapostolat. Year 13, 1937, ii, pp. 301-303. With illustrations.

249. Palacios, Nicolás. Raza chilena. (1st ed., Valparaiso, 1904, 743 pp.). 2nd edition. Santiago, Chile: Editorial Chilena, 1918. 2 volumes.

Highly subjective treatment of some aspects of Chilean sociology. The author is generally suspicious of the effects of immigration on the "racial" character of the Chilean people. Yet, he proclaims the principle that "only immigrants of Germanic race must be brought to Chile" (II,50) because of their supposedly superior qualities. Polomical discussion of Chilean immigration and colonization policy, II, 223-366. The author particularly opposes the immigration of Italians because of "the ethnic and therefore eternal antipathy which the Italian feels toward the Chilean" and the danger of an Italian State within Chile. (pp. 338-366)

The book contains little factual material of direct interest for the study of contemporary minority problems.

250. Passarge, Karl. "Süd-Amerika im Spiegel der deutschen Wirtschaftswerbung." Arbeit und Wehr, VI, pp. 1126-1128. 1936.

Despite the continuing world economic depression, Germany's trade with Latin America has been increasing and will increase further. In the struggle with United States and British competition Germany must use the argument that she offers an excellent market for South American raw materials but that she can pay for them only with her own products, preferably manufactured goods. Recently, Germany has carried out an intensified propaganda campaign in Latin America along these lines. Part of this campaign is this special issue of Arbeit und Wehr, devoted to cooperation between Germany and Latin America. Political pressure and capital investments of the United States and Great Britain have not been able to prevent German trade expansion on this barter basis.

No specific reference to Chile. The author is manager of the Propaganda Council of German Economy.

251. Paul, Otto Ernst. Südamerika: Rohstoffkammer und Absatzkontinent. Berlin: Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1937. 232 pp.

A survey of the economic life of contemporary South America, from the point of view of German trade interests. "Germany occupies today the first place among the importing countries in the ABC states." (p. 8) A general section dealing with geography, the people, and economy of South America is followed by chapters dealing with each country. Chapter on Chile, pp. 112-143. It contains references to German population, products, and trade relations, without specific elaboration, however.

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252. Pepper, Charles M. "How Propaganda Raises Foreign Nationality Issue in Chile." The Washington Star, March 30, 1918.

Aspirations and organization of the then newly founded German-Chilean Bund (here called League). Brief description of German influence in business and the army. The British position in Chile: "The effect of the British and the American blacklists on the trade of the German-Chileans, as they call themselves, undoubtedly has been one means of securing members for the League."

253. Pflanz, Konrad. Blätter der Erinnerung an das 50-jährige Jubiläum der Deutschen Schule in Osorno am 22. Jan. 1904. Valdivia, 1904. 119 pp.

254. Politt, Fritz. "Deutsche und ihr Sport in Südamerika." Volk und Heimat. São Paulo. Year 2, 1936, pp. 125-127.

255. Preusse-Sperber, Otto. Süd- und Mittel-Amerika. Seine Bedeutung für Wirtschaft und Handel. Ein Ratgeber für Exporteure, Importeure, Ansiedler. Berlin: Salle, 1913. 218 pp., 38 illustrations.

Concrete hints and informative data for German exporters, importers and emigrants. Interesting conclusions can be drawn concerning certain typical problems with which these German elements abroad, particularly in the Americas, had to contend. No specific treatment of Chile.

256. Quelle, Otto. "Die Siedlungsgebiete der Deutschen in Suedamerika." Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv, VII, 195-200. 1933.

General geographical and historical survey. Original German settlements around the Lago Llanquihue and south of it, in southern Chile, were started in 19th century because no other area was available for colonization. There the main German section in Chile developed in spite of unfavorable natural conditions. Since the 1880's a minor region of German settlement developed somewhat north of this and since about 1895 another one even farther south, on Chiloe island.

257. Quensell, Max. "Bilder aus dem deutschen Bauernland in Chile." Lasso, Year 2, 1935, ix, pp. 413-416. With illustrations.

258. "R.H." "Die deutsche Kolonie Penaflor bei Santiago (Chile)." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 16, 1933, pp. 621-622.

This colony is about 15 miles southwest of Santiago and was established in 1930, under the Ibánez administration, by the Caja de Colonización Agrícola. It was settled by 34 families from Bavaria. It is situated on the railroad from Santiago to Cartagena and the new highway from Santiago to San Antonio. The colony consists today of 36 "Reichs" German, three German-Chilean, and four Chilean families. The living conditions are briefly described.

259. Raeke, A. "Ueber die heimatkundliche Erziehung an der deutschen Schule zu Valdivia in Chile." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 27, 1935, xi, pp. 334-340.

260. Rahm, P. G. "Wissenschaftliche Pionierarbeit in Chile." Minerva-Zeitschrift, VI, 1930, pp. 103-109.

The German prestige in Chile (not only in the southern section) is immense, partly because of the important German contributions to the cultural life of the country. Often the equipment of laboratories

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and other educational institutions is entirely German. Some of the scientific institutes are treated in detail, particularly the Institute of Physiology of the University of Concepción, founded by Dr. Alejandro Lipschütz, a native of Esthonia.

261. Reinhard, Rudolf. "Deutsche Katholiken in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, VIII, 1925, pp. 467-469.

About 40% of the German-Chileans are Catholics. German speaking Jesuits initiated the formation of religious communities among them. They are still influential among the Germans in southern Chile, both as priests and teachers in Catholic schools. The Capuchins are leading in missionary work among the Araucanians. Most of them are Germans, from Bavaria. German priests are also in charge of several seminars and schools in Chile, both Spanish and German-language institutions.

262. Rantzell, I. v. "Deutsche Kulturarbeit in Südchile." Deutsche Welt, VIII, 1931, xi, pp. 908-912.

263. Richter, Julius. "Kirche und Mission in Südamerika." Rückblick auf 100 Jahre protestantischer "Evangelisation." Neue Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift, Year 14, 1937, iv, pp. 123-133.

A brief summary of "one hundred years of Portestant evangelization," by a professor of theology in the University of Berlin. "Catholic Latin America is without missions; it can only defend itself with loud protests against the obtrusive missionary efforts of Anglo-Saxon North America" (p. 125) Protestant missions in Chile, among the Araucanians, are briefly mentioned. (p. 129) No information on the specific role of German missionaries.

264. Roeschmann, Carl. Deutsches Volkstum in Südamerika. Temuco, Chile: C. Roeschmann, 1938. 24 pp.

265. Roeschmann, Carl. "Die deutschen Turnvereine und das deutsche Turnen in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, Year 16, 1933, 14/15, pp. 368-376.

A summary of the history of German athletic associations in Chile, by a German-Chilean prominent in this field as well as in German-nationalistic work. On pp. 373 f. the pro-German activities of the athletic clubs during the first world war and their cooperation with the German-Chilean Bund in this respect are mentioned. Exclusive use of the German language is required by the athletic clubs, but sometimes is difficult to enforce. Only German speaking persons are admitted to membership. German cultural activities are mentioned briefly. All this work, it is pointed out, helps combat the class distinctions which still exist among German-Chileans.

266. Roeschmann, Carl. "Vom Deutschtum in Chile." Deutschtum im Ausland, Year 21, 1938, viii, pp. 510-513.

267. Rohmeder, W. "Landheime deutscher Schulen in Südamerika." Der Deutsche Erzieher im Ausland, Year 1, 1939, iv, pp. 59-61. Illustrations.

Also in Lasso (Buenos Aires), Vol. 3, 1935, pp. 288-289.

Description of the country camps of the German schools in Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Buenos Aires. These camps are considered an important means of German nationalistic indoctrination because they permit isolation of the pupils from the "foreign" environment.

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268. Rohrbach, Justus. "Huefél Comuy: Deutsches Volkstum in Chile." Der Deutsche Gedanke, Vol. 4, 1927, pp. 35-45.

Interesting report on a visit to a German agricultural colony in the Frontera, between Temuco and Valdivia, formed shortly before the first world war by second-generation German-Chileans whose parents had failed on Chiloé Island, and recent German immigrants. Pertinent facts on standard of living, working methods, cultural attitudes, etc. By a German nationalist.

269. Rohrbach, Paul. Abriss des Deutschtums im Ausland und in den deutschen Kolonien. Leipzig: W. Kohlhammer, Abteilung Schaeffer, 1938. 73 pp. (Schaeffers Abriss aus Kultur und Geschichte, 7. Heft.)

A text for high school and university classes by a specialist in German nationalistic and imperialistic propaganda. Brief summary of the development of German colonies in Chile, pp. 29-30, and of its present status, p. 60. "The racially German group (Volksdeutschtum) in Chile is numerically weak, but racially (völkisch) and economically sound and prospering. . . At the University of Chile at Santiago... exist, in fact, two German student fraternities whose members come from respectable and prosperous German-Chilean circles."

270. Rohrbach, Paul. Bei den Deutschen in Latein-Amerika. Ein Reisebericht. Berlin, 1923. 60 pp.

Report of a visit to German colonies in South America and Mexico, combined with general considerations about economy and sociology of Latin America, by a leading German nationalistic and imperialistic propagandist. German schools in Chile, pp. 35-36. The German student fraternity Araucania at the University of Chile, p. 36. A plea for more intensive German propaganda in Latin America, pp. 38-47.

271. Roth, Karl. "Deutschland und die Deutsche Jugend in Chile." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 14, 1933, vi, pp. 258-264.

272. Runge, Emil. Wie wandere ich nach Südamerika aus? Ratgeber für Auswanderungslustige. Teil 1-3. Berlin: Süsserott [1908-1919] 2. Argentinien, Bolivien, Chile, Ecuador, Kolumbien, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. 2. veränderte Auflage [1908] (1. Auflage, 1908).

273. Ruszczynski, Edmund. Deutsche Kolonisationsarbeit in Südchile. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis deutscher Arbeit im Ausland. Frankfurt a.M. 1923. 120 pp., 1 map. Frankfurt a.M., Sozialwissenschaftliche Dissertation.

274. S.,H. "Eine aufbauende Schule." Kurze Geschichte der Deutschen Schule zu Santiago." Die Warte (Santiago), Year 1936, pp. 10-12, 28.

275. Schallehn, H. "Kurz-Monographien deutscher Siedlungen in Zentral-Südamerika." Die Brücke zur Heimat, Year 32, 1932. Five articles.

276. Schmidt, Hermann. Gedenkschrift zur 25-Jahrfeier der Deutschen Schule Frutillar 1906-1931. Santiago: Deutsche Zeitung, 1931. 99 pp., with illustrations.

277. Schmidt, F., and Otto Boelitz (editors). Aus deutscher Bildungsarbeit im Ausland. Erlebnisse und Erfahrungen in Selbstzeugnissen aus aller Welt. 2 vols. Langensalza; Beltz, 1927, 526 pp.; 1928, 646 pp.

278. Schröder, Ferdinand. "Zur Siedlungsgeschichte des Deutschtums in Südamerika." Eine Übersicht. Die Evangelische Diaspora, Year 18, 1938, ii, pp. 78-89.

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279. Schroeter, F. W. Das Landheim Limache der deutschen Schule in Valparaiso. In Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Vol. 20, 1928, pp. 212 ff.

The author was director of the German school in Valparaiso and a prominent pro-German nationalistic writer and educator. "The German School in Valparaiso owns a vacation camp in Limache, a town one hour from Valparaiso by railroad....The property serves the German youth as a resort and at the same time forms a center of Germandom....We German teachers abroad have the difficult task of preserving our pupils for Germandom and winning children of foreign nations for Germandom.... For this the country camp offers an excellent opportunity. German influences are extremely important. They are easy to attain in the country camp because there the pupil is entirely separated from the influences of the home and of the foreign environment. The teacher, who shares the whole day with the youngsters, must give a purely German content to their life during those days. He can exercise a very strong influence on the individual pupils during that time." (pp. 212-215)

280. Schroeter, F. W. "Deutschland im Unterricht einiger Staaten Südamerikas." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 25, 1933, vi, pp. 181-186.

281. Schroeter, F. W. "Die deutsche Schule im Spiegel der Kolonie." Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, Kalender 1929, pp. 72-74.

By the director of the German School in Valparaiso, a prominent German nationalist. He urges the parents to take a more active and consistent interest in the schools of the "German colonies" and describes cases of misunderstanding and friction between teachers, pupils, and parents in the German schools.

282. Schroeter, F. W. "Die deutsche Sprache in Südamerika." Der Bund (Buenos Aires), Year 12, 1930, iv, pp. 18-19.

283. Schroeter, F. W. "Geschichtsbuch für Südamerika." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 28, 1936, IV, pp. 117-118.

284. Schroeter, F. W. "Liste aller deutschen Schulen in Chile." Bundes-Kalender für das Jahr 1932. Herausgegeben vom Deutsch-Chilenischen Bund. Santiago: Gnadt, 1932, pp. 78-80.

285. Schroeter, F. W. "70 Jahre Deutsche Schule in Valparaiso." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, XX, 1928, pp. 118-119.

Resumé of the development of the German School in Valparaiso, founded in 1857, by its director, a prominent German nationalist. Denominational conflicts caused the existence of two German schools in Valparaiso from 1870 to 1900. At the time of writing the school had about 400 pupils, 14 full-time teachers, all trained in Germany, and two part-time Chilean teachers. All instruction is in German. One-third of the school budget is contributed by the German colony in Valparaiso. "In 1914 67 pupils went to war for the German fatherland, despite their Chilean citizenship. Some succeeded in reaching Germany only after long odysseys; 18 of them died heroic deaths."

286. Schroeter, F. W. "Vom deutschen Schulwesen in Chile." In: Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Vol. 18-19, 1926-27. (Reprinted from Deutsche Zeitung für Chile, July 24, 1926.)

Interesting facts relating to the aims and activities of German schools in Chile and their influence on native Chileans. Written from the radical German nationalistic viewpoint, by the director of the German School in Valparaiso. "Only 5% of our students, at most,

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pass on to the university. Most students of the German schools in Chile become merchants or farmers." (p. 277) Graduates of the German School in Valparaiso ("Obersekundareife") require a three months intensive study of the Spanish terminology in some fields of study in order to prepare for entrance examination to the Chilean Liceo. The Rector of the Instituto Comercial and President of the Ateneo, Valparaiso, a Chilean, is quoted as having said in a lecture on the Chilean educational system: "It is frequently said that we have imitated the German model. I wish it had been the case. We have adopted but a few superficial features. In our schools too much emphasis is laid on memorizing while the other faculties, especially reasoning, are too little cultivated." (p. 277)

287. Schwarzenberg, Addo. Unser Deutschtum in Südamerika. Stuttgart: Deutsches Ausland-Institut, 1935. 16 pp.

288. Schwarzenberg, Georg u. Ingeborg. "Wilhelm Geisse Ullrich. Erinnerungen eines in Chile ansässig gewordenen Deutschen." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 14, 1933, xii, pp. 436-456.

289. Schwarzenberg, Jorge and Arturo Mutizábal. Monografía geográfica e histórica del archipiélago de Chiloé. Concepción, Chile: Wissenschaftliches Archiv von Chile (Archivo Científico de Chile), 1926. 271 pp.

The first named author is of German extraction. The publisher is an affiliate of the German-Chilean Bund. Publication through this agency was arranged by Dr. Carlos Keller, a prominent German-Chilean economist with authoritarian leanings. The book gives a survey of the geography and history of Chiloé island, with brief descriptions of economic and cultural conditions. Some notes on folklore. Account of a colonization experiment with European (including German) immigrants in the 1890's, which largely failed, pp. 229-233. "While the German colonists...to a large extent remained in the island of Chiloé, those of other nationalities (from Italy, France, and Spain) had already left Isla Grande in 1898 to the extent of 78%." (p. 232) Biographical sketches of several Germans connected with Chiloé. Photographs of places and prominent people.

290. Sebastian, P. "Die Bedeutung der Missionsschulen in der Araucanermission der bayerischen Kapuziner (in Chile)." Die Katholischen Missionen, Year 61, 1933, xii, pp. 333-335.

Eighty-five schools in the Apostolic Vicariate of Araucania, with 5,000 children, are under the supervision of Bavarian Capuchin monks. Their work is only moderately successful, partly because many Indian children forget the teachings of the Catholic school after they return to their parents' homes, and partly because some pupils rebel against the discipline of the Fathers and publish anti-clerical articles against them. No mention of German influences. The author is a practicing German Capuchin missionaryin southern Chile.

291. Sengler, Rolf. Das Auslanddeutschtum in Ibero-Amerika und der Weimarer Staat. Dargestellt vornehmlich an Hand seiner Presse. (Dissertation Leipzig) Quakenbrück 1934: Trute, 38 pp.

Analysis of the political attitude of the German language press in Latin America, especially toward the German Republic. Very interesting facts concerning the political ideology of the German minority groups in Latin America in general, with frequent references to those in Chile. "The political ideology of the German citizens of South American states is determined by the scandalous parlamentary system in those states. According to Dr. Martin [a leader of the German-Chileans] 'we desire the establishment of a highly aristocratic

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type of government, with a strong personality at the helm.'" (p. 7) The hyper-nationalism of Germans in Latin America during and after the first world war and antagonisms in the German "colonies" after the war, because of the arrival of some pro-republican elements, are stressed. After the adoption of black, red, and gold as colors of the flag of the German Republic, these colors were abolished by many German clubs in Latin America which had used them for a long time as a reminder of the German liberal movement of 1848. (p. 37) Many changes in the political attitude of German periodicals in Latin America are cited.

The study is based on literature, without field study. It was finished in 1930. The complete version (unpublished) includes a list of the German periodicals in Ibero-America, consisting of 61 items.

292. Singer, Kurt D. Germany's Secret Service in South America. New York: Background, 1942. 20 pp. Mimeographed.

Chapters I and II, pp. 3-10, describe German and pro-German espionage, propaganda, military training, and related activities in Chile. A considerable part of this material had been published previously in the United States press, although sources are not acknowledged. Only relatively recent activities are covered. Some of the material contained in this pamphlet does not seem to be wholly reliable.

293. Sitzungsbericht der Tagung des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes. 1-5. Concepción, Santiago: Deutsch-Chilenischer Bund, 1918-1920. Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes, source of publication.

294. Skalweit, Dr. August. Die europäische Einwanderung in Südamerika. Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1928. 34 pp. (Weltwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft zu Münster in Westphalen. Schriftenreihe, Heft 17.)

The author is professor of economics in the University of Kiel, a specialist in agricultural economy, and has had some experience in South America. He is skeptical concerning the future of South America as a major immigration area. He makes qualified exceptions only for central Chile and Argentina. German immigrants are often handicapped, in comparison with British and North American residents of South America, because of the Germans' lack of capital. Besides, "the Latin environment with its specifically South American features will always remain basically alien to the German." (p. 26) Nevertheless, "the emigrants ultimately are lost to Germandom." (p. 26) Conditions are better in southern Chile because there the Germans are the economically leading element. (p. 27) The idea of mass emigration to South America should be abandoned; we should concentrate our efforts on preserving for Germandom those who have settled there and those who may emigrate in small numbers in the future. This can be done through ever closer cultural and commercial relations with Germany. This booklet is representative of the moderate German attitude toward Latin America and the German minorities there, between the two world wars.

295. Soto Rojas, Salvador. Los Alemanes en Chile 1541-1917. Progresos y servicios que les debe la República. Valparaiso: Imprenta Victoria, 1917. 80 pp., with illustrations.

296. Steinmüller, Otto. "Ein Tag in einem auslanddeutschen Internat (in Südchile)." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 29, 1937, iii, pp. 67-68.

297. Steybe, Karl. "75 Jahre Kirchengemeinde Osorno (Chile)." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, Year 35, 1939, i, pp. 5-12, with illustrations.

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298. Stökl, Hans. "Der Nationalsozialismus in Chile." Die Burse (Rundbrief der Deutschen Burse zu Marburg), Year 4, 1933, i, pp. 41-43.

299. Stökl, Hans. "Die Gestalt der Deutschen Evangelischen Gemeinde zu Valparaiso." Die Evangelische Diaspora, Year 15, 1933, iii, pp. 146-155.

300. Stökl, Hans. "Hat das Deutschtum in Chile eine Zukunft?" Deutsche Arbeit (Dresden), XXX, July, 1931, pp. 286-291.

Differences between the German element in southern Chile and in the urban centers of central Chile (Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepción), the former composed of Chilean-born rural or small-town inhabitants who, while culturally adhering to their "Germandom," have no political ties with Germany and do not want such ties; the latter predominantly German citizens engaged in trade and, consequently preserving close ties with the "Fatherland." The fact that in 1928 two German-Chileans became members of the Chilean cabinet did not benefit Germany's interests in Chile because these men had hardly any connection with the Germany of today. Attempts of German propagandists to provoke the German-Chileans to fight for "autonomous minority rights" were in vain. "Chileanization" and birth control reduce the number of the German-speaking minority. Present immigration is so small that it can hardly make up for these losses. At present about 25,000 "Deutschstämmige" (probably connoting of purely German descent) in Chile. Despite the magnificent efforts to maintain genuinely German schools and other cultural and social institutions, assimilation to the Chilean environment is progressing. This is largely due to the materialistic attitude of most German-Chileans which prompts them to succumb to the "bluff of Yankee civilization with its veneration of the machine." The spiritual and political renewal of Germany herself, which is now taking place, will also help the German-Chileans to renew their true German character, by recognizing once more the superior values of instinct, blood, and soil, instead of the materialistic ideals of the mechanized Western civilization. This article was written before the outbreak of the Third Reich in Germany but suggests to some extent the effects which Nazism was to have on the German "colonies" in Latin America.

301. Strauch, Willi. Deutsche Bauernsiedlungen in Südamerika. Freiburg: Caritasverlag, 1933. 20 pp., with illustrations. Heimat u. Scholle, Heft 5.

302. Strecker, H. "Die deutschen Schulen in Chile." Jahrbuch des Reichsverbandes für das katholische Auslanddeutschtum. Münster, 1931/32, pp. 185-201.

303. Subercaseaux, Benjamín. Chile; a Geographic Extravaganza. Translated by Angel Flores. New York: MacMillan, 1943. 255 pp.

A highly subjective, if entertaining, essay. Minority groups are mentioned only in passing. On pp. 183-185, concerning the Germans of Valdivia: "The Germans, as soon as they had established themselves in the South, began to create everything that is indispensable for the life of a German...The Germans turned this region into a garden, but a garden for Germans only....If in the United States the Germans managed to be assimilated, but not in Chile, is it not our own fault?"

304. Tabor, Wilm. "Auswandereraussichten in Chile." St. Raphaelsblatt, Year 40, 1930, vi, pp. 31-34.

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305. Tabor, Wilm. "Bei den deutschen Seebauern Südchiles. 85 Jahre deutsche Llanquihue-Kolonisation." Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau, IV, ix, pp. 236-239. 1938.

The story of some of the first German settlers in southern Chile, on Lake Llanquihue, and a description of the way their descendants live today. The consistently German character of these people is stressed. An interesting report.

306. Tabor, Wilm. "Chiles Sozialismus und das Auslanddeutschtum." Der Deutsche Auswanderer, Year 28, 1932, pp. 55-56.

307. Tabor, Wilm. "Llanquihuefahrt." Deutsche Welt, Year 8, pp. 840-847, with illustrations. Dresden: Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland, 1931.

308. Tejera, Adolfo. Penetración nazi en América Latina. Próloge del Dr. Juan Andres Ramírez. Montevideo: Ed. Nueva América, 1938. 149 pp.

By an Uruguayan journalist. Increase of Germany's trade with Latin America, German organizations, authoritarian penetration in Brazil, the role of Franco-Spain. Conditions in Chile are mentioned frequently, but not elaborated upon.

309. Tellkamp, P. A. "Die Bedeutung des Liceo Alemán in Santiago für das Deutschtum in Chile." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 26, 1934, iii, pp. 87-94.

310. Tepp, M. "Krisis der deutschen Schulen in Chile." Die Deutsche Schule im Ausland, 1931, XIII, ii, pp. 49-53.

311. Tetens, Thomas and Ludwig Lore. "Chile as a Nazi outpost." Nation, CIIIL, xiii, pp. 296-298.

"Three volumes, published by the German Admiralty, deal with Chile's importance for German naval operations. In a foreward Admiral Rädar affirms that the operations of Count Spee's famous World War squadron would have been impossible without the active assistance of the Germans living there." (p. 296) German machinations on Juan Fernandez islands. Documentation of German organizations in Chile and pro-German native Chileans.

312. Thomas, Rolf. "Deutsche Auswanderer in Chile." Deutsche Welt, Year 10, 1933, i, pp. 19-23, with 4 illustrations.

313. Thomas, Rolf. "Deutsche Auswanderer in Chile." Köhlers Kolonial-Kalendar 1935, pp. 86-91. With illustrations.

314. Unold, Johannes. Das Deutschtum in Chile. Ein Zeugnis erfolgreicher deutscher Kulturarbeit. (Der Kampf um das Deutschtum, 15. Heft.) München: J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, 1900. 68 pp.

An account of conditions, past and present, of people of German extraction in Chile, from the viewpoint of the conservative-nationalistic Alldeutscher Verein which issued this series of booklets. The superior qualities of the Germans are necessary for Latin America to secure the development of those countries and to protect them from United States imperialism. Contempt for Latin Americans and Anti-Catholic sentiments are expressed. Symptomatically interesting, but without new factual material.

315. Urban, Otto. Deutscher Verein Osorno. 1862-1937. Gedenkschrift zur 75-Jahrfeier. Santiago de Chile. Deutsche Zeitung für Chile, 1937. 154 pp. 10 illustrations.

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316. Urban, Otto. Gedenkschrift zur 75- Jahrfeier der Deutschen Schule in Osorno 1854-1929. Santiago: Deutsche Zeitung, 1929. 178 pp., with illustrations.

317. Vallentin, W. Das Deutschtum in Südamerika. Berlin: Hermann Paetel, 1908. 112 pp.

"German work in Chile," pp. 62-71. Stresses the discord among the Germans in south Chile, especially those of Puerto Varas and Puerto Montt, chiefly because of denominational differences (pp. 67, 69). The German achievements are due exclusively to their own efforts and natural advantages. The "natives," including the government, have not only contributed nothing but often hampered development by resentment, nationalism, and the promotion of the settlement of non-German elements among the Germans. Yet the Germans are politically loyal to Chile. (pp. 70 ff) The author hails South America as the most promising field for future German economic and political expansion. (p. 112)

318. Veil, Hildegard. Meere verbinden. Erlebnisse schwäbischer Chilefahrer. With 31 illustrations from private photographs of the author and 2 maps. Stuttgart: Evangelischer Missionsverlag. 1937. 155 pp.

Diary of the wife of a German Protestant Minister in Temuco, Chile, kept during their trip from Germany to Chile and their residence there. Contains interesting sidelines on the mentality of Nazi "fellow-travelers" in Chile.

319. Venturino, Agustín. Sociología chilena con comparaciones argentinas y mejicanas. Barcelona: Ed. Cervantes, 1929. 324 pp.

Immigration from Europe is indispensable and has been immensely beneficial for Chile, despite certain reservations in regard to the Germans. (pp. 261-300) Contains no specific data.

320. Verein Deutscher Lehrer in Chile. Mitgliederverzeichnis nach dem Stande von 15. Juli, 1933. Osorno: Verein. 1933. [Satzungen 1930. 16 pp.]

321. Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Santiago de Chile. VI, (1910), pp. 126-133: address by Dr. Rudolf Lenz at the 25th anniversary of the Association; deals with the foundation and development of the Verein.

322. Verhandlungschrift der Schulwoche des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes, veranstaltet zu Osorno vom 2. bis 6. April, 1917. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1918. 213 pp.

323. Vogel K., Mauricio. Luces alemànas en Chile. Santiago, 1937. 23 pp.

By a Chilean resident of German birth, who states that he has lived outside Germany for 50 years, but still loves it deeply; that he "greeted with enthusiasm the new regime of Hitler," but has been disillusioned by the latter's suppression of all freedom; that he wrote this pamphlet in German, but could not have it printed by any of the German presses in Chile, and therefore had to publish it in Spanish. He protests against the racial persecution and totalitarianism of the Nazi regime and the fantastic writings of General Ludendorff and his wife. No specific reference to conditions in Chile, except those implied in the statements summarized above.

324. "Vom deutschen Schulwesen in Chile." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, XVIII, 1926, pp. 274-280, 306-313.

Excerpts from articles published in 1926 in the Deutsche Zeitung für Chile, bearing on problems of "The development of the German schools

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in South America and the danger of their gradual Verländerung" (assimilation to the native environment). Opposition to alleged over-emphasis on Spanish or Portuguese at the expense of German. Scarcity of funds makes it necessary in certain schools to employ some Spanish-speaking Chilean teachers, which prevents the exclusive use of the German language in the schools. Differences of opinion between directors of German schools in Chile as to the proper proportion between German and "native" education.

325. Von der Aufbauarbeit der deutschen evangelischen Pfarrer in Chile. In Der Deutsche Ansiedler, Jahrgang 77, April-June, 1939, pp. 19-22.

326. Wagemann, Ernst. "Gedanken zur Kultur Suedamerikas." In La Cultura Latino-americana, I, ii, 1916, pp. 146-147.

General considerations by a German economist born in Chile, with special emphasis on German contributions to Latin America's development. "In the years 1895 to 1897 the Chilean government attempted to colonize the island of Chiloé with its cold and humid climate. Of the 1700 immigrants at that time 520 came from Germany while the others were chiefly French and Spaniards. There were frightful difficulties to overcome for rain, terrain, and forests as well as the inimical natives fought against the strangers. As early as 1898 half of the immigrants had left. While of the immigrants of Latin race only 28% remained, among the Germans 60% continued the struggle, despite the fact that they had all come from urban occupations. It is true that their number was reduced during the following years due to further emigration. Nevertheless, a comparatively large nucleus has held out and has continued the struggle against an exceedingly barren and resistant physical environment."

327. Wagemann, Ernst. "Das Deutschtum in Südamerika; Die Deutschen in Chile." Deutsche Rundschau (Berlin), CLXII, 1915, pp. 321-343.

Semi-popular description of the social and economic position of the German element in Chile, by a Chilean-born economist who later became prominent in Germany. German citizens in Chile according to the census of 1907 are given as 10,724. "Germans born in Chile" as 20,000. "The German element has conquered the southern provinces for the Chilean nation, in an economic and even wider cultural sense." (p. 325) Distinct from these rural settlements are the commercial colonies in Central Chile, developed since the 1920's. A German Association existed in Chile as early as 1838. German holdings in trade, saltpeter industry, banking, and transportation are briefly discussed. "The Chilean army is organized almost completely according to the German model." (p. 351) Some figures on German schools and enrollments, as of 1909. Intelligent discussion of the native Chilean's attitude toward Germany and German character: despite its great contributions, Germany by no means enjoys complete favor in Chile. Among the German-Chileans "moral decay begins to develop" in the third or fourth generation, due to influences of both the social and physical environment.

328. Wagemann, Ernst. "Die deutschen Kolonisten in Südamerika." Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche, Vol. 39, 1915, pp. 283-293.

Text of a lecture by a German economist born in Chile. General discussion of evolution and social structure of German agricultural settlers in South America. Number of persons of German origin in Chile estimated at 30,000. Most early German emigrants to South America came from the lowest social and cultural levels, except many of those who went to southern Chile, because political motives were instrumental in their case (failure of liberal revolution of 1848). The Germans in

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Chile have been the most successful of all German settlers in South America. Their colonization in South America." (p. 291) Peculiar problems of the Germans in Chile: great diffusion of syphilis, premature sexual development of youth, unfavorable effects of inbreeding, material wealth without corresponding cultural development, extreme materialism - "that is, about the same situation as in North America. The reasons, too, are similar." (p. 293)

329. Weber, Ehrfried. Aufbau der Deutschen Geographischen Arbeitsstelle für Landesforschung in Chile. Arbeitsbericht. Valparaiso: Imprenta Phoenix, 1936. 2 illustrations.

330. Weber, Ehrfried. "Landeskunde von Chile als Lehrfach an der deutschen Oberrealschule zu Valparaiso." Die Deutsche Schule im Auslande, Year 30, 1938, viii, pp. 189-202.

331. Weber, Ehrfried. "Sächsische Studienassessoren in deutschen Auslandsschulen: Chile." Politische Erziehung, Beil. Die höhere Schule. Year 16, 1938, x, pp. 228-229.

332. Weber, S. Alfredo. Chiloé. Su estado. Su colonización. Su provenir. Santiago, 1903.

333. Weiss, Fritz. "Deutsche Südamerika-Politik." Deutsche Hochschulwarte (Prague), Year 14, 1934, vi, pp. 87-88.

Opposes National Socialist propaganda among the Germans in South America. [Hans Praesent]

334. Wernstedt, P. "Wie sich die deutsche Kultur- und Blutsgemeinschaft in Chile erhält." Archiv für das gesamte Auslanddeutschtum, 1931, pp. 167-72.

335. (Westermayer-Ceppi) "Ein Tag im Dienste der deutschen Fürsorge." Concepción. Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 12, 1931, iv, pp. 98-102.

336. Westküsten-Beobachter. Nationalsozialistische deutsche Wochenzeitschrift für die Westküste Südamerikas. Herausgegeben: Willi Köhn. Verantwortung: Hermann Sebald. Year 2, 1934, (52 numbers). Santiago (N.S.D.A.P., Landesgruppe Chile, 1934). Formerly under the title: Mitteilungsblatt der N.S.D.A.P., Landesgruppe Chile.

337. Wilckens, Adolf. Die Deutsche Schule in Valparaiso. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte derselben, 1857-1907. Valparaiso: "Germania," 1907. 30 pp.

338. Wilckens, Adolf. Hundert Jahre deutscher Handel und deutsche Kolonie in Valparaiso, 1822-1922. Valparaiso: Deutsche Handelskammer, 1922. 127 pp.

339. Wulff, G. Ad. "Von deutscher Arbeit in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 8, 1925. Sonderheft (May 21, 1925), pp. 62-63.

A brief summary of the economic status of the German-Chileans during the first post-war years. The author was president of the German Chamber of Commerce in Chile, with headquarters in Valparaiso. The chamber was formed during the first world war as a defense measure against the black-lists of the Allies. Despite all difficulties, no German firm in Chile was forced to suspend payments during the war. German artisans are still in demand.

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340. Wunder, Gerd. "Die Deutsche Vorschule in Los Leones 1924-1934 (in Santiago)." Deutsche Monatshefte für Chile, Year 15, 1934, iv, pp. 145-150.

341. Wunder, Gerd. "Die Erforschung deutscher Sippen in Chile." Der Auslanddeutsche, Vol. 19, 1936, pp. 665-667.

Bibliographical and technical hints for determining the German forefathers of familiesnow living in Chile as well as the descendants of Germans who have migrated to Chile.

342. Wygnanshi-Walther, Melitta. Über die Ziele und die Entwicklung des Deutsch-Chilenischen Bundes mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der letzten Veröffentlichungen in den Monatsheften für Chile. Valdivia: Borneck, 1933. 38 pp.

343. Zeissig, Richard. "Das Deutschtum in Südamerika und die Tätigkeit der Ausland-Organisation der NSDAP." Volk und Heimat (São Paulo) Year 2, 1936, pp. 253-254.

Italians in Chile

344. Andriulli, G. A. "Italiani per le vie del mondo." Le Vie d'Italia e del Mondo (Milan), II, 1934, pp. 23-52 (January).

Contains abundant data on Italian colonies throughout the world.

345. Annuario statistico dell 'emigrazione italiana dal 1876 al 1925, con notizie dell'emigrazione negli anni 1869-1875. Rome, 1926.

346. Antonucci, E. and Trillò, U. Provenienze e destinazioni delle correnti dell'emigrazione italiana per l'estero dal 1876 al 1930. Comissione italiana per lo studio dei problemi della popolazione. Rome, 1931.

347. Blaya Alende, Joaquín (editor and publisher). El progreso italiano en Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1921. 530 pp.

"The Italian Community in Chile," pp. 62-83, outlines the numerical and social development of the Italians in Chile, their periodicals, associations, cultural and business life. Notes about Italian educators in Chile, pp. 86-90. Most of the volume contains publicity of Italian firms in Chile, biographical sketches of Italian residents, and notes on Italian clubs and other organizations in Chile. Many photos.

348. Bollettino dell'emigrazione. Rome.

349. Brenna, B. G. Storia dell'emigrazione italiana. Rome, 1928.

350. Cattabeni, Giorgio (comp.). "Guida degli Italiani in Chile." Annuario delle società e dei professionisti industriali e comercianti Italiani. Presentato alla Esposizione di Milano del 1906 per la Inaugurazione del Sempione. Anno I. 1906. Valparaiso: "Aurora," 1906. 175 pp.

Some general information on Chile for the Italian immigrant. Development of Italian immigration in Chile and activities of Italian immigrants in the various fields, pp. 57-65. Italy's trade with Chile,

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p. 65-81. Italian schools, press and cultural organizations, p. 81-91. Data and photos of specific Italian settlements, p. 134-150. Personnel of Italian societies in Chile, p. 157-165. Directory of Italian firms in Chile.

351. (Centro de Estudios de Paz y Democracia, Paris). "La ofensiva fascista en América Latina." Claridad (Buenos Aires), Vol. 16, no. 322, Feb., 1938.

Brief résumé of certain facts concerning German, Italian, and Japanese penetration. Chile is mentioned only in passing.

352. Chile-Italia, sociedad colonizadora, agrícola é industrial. Santiago, 1905. 30 pp.

353. Colonización italiana. Inconvenientes para Chile y para Italia. Valparaiso, 1904. 34 pp.

354. Fiorentino, Adriano R. Emigrazione transozeanica. Rome, 1931.

355. Franceschini, Dr. Antonio. L'emigrazione italiana nell'America del Sud. Studi sulla expansione coloniale transatlantica. Rome: Forzani, 1908. 1134 pp.

The most detailed, though now partly obsolete, treatment of the subject. It is still indispensable for the study of the earlier immigration and activities of Italians in South America, especially Brazil and the La Plata countries. Italian emigration to various parts of the Americas, 1903-07 (Chile grouped together with Peru and Bolivia), pp. 101-102; the same for 1876-1905: chart after p. 134. Italian residents in Chile (and other countries of South America) in 1881, p. 131; in 1901, p. 134. Development of Italian immigration and "colonies" in Chile, pp. 760-777. The great majority of Italians in Chile are in commerce and liberal professions, relatively few in agriculture (pp. 763, 768). Italians in the various provinces of Chile, as of 1885, p. 767. Value of real estate owned by Italians in the various provinces of Chile, p. 770.

356. Grossi, Vicenzo. Guida practica dell'emigrante italiano al Chile. Genova, 1890. 30 pp.

357. Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America latina. Monthly. Milan. Since 1925.

358. L'emigrazione italiana dal 1910 al 1923. Rome, 1926.

359. L'emigrazione italiana negli anni 1924 e 1925. With foreword by Benito Mussolini. Rome, 1926.

360. Lomonaco, _____. "Il primo saggio di colonizzazione italiana nel Cile." Bollettino dell'emigrazione (Rome), 1905, no. 1.

361. Lomonaco, _____. "Il secondo esperimento di colonizzazione italiana al Cile." Bollettino dell'emigrazione (Rome), 1906, no. 8.

362. Mancini, Tommaso. "La collaborazione economica Italo-Cilena." Revista d'Italia e d'America (Rome), II, xi, xii, 1924, pp. 681-686.

Good prospects for increase of trade between Italy and Chile. Italian share in the various branches of industries in Chile, expressed in numbers of factories and invested capital, p. 684. (Largest representation in foodstuff and textile industries.) Italian immigration has been limited mostly to highly qualified technicians. The author is an Italian economist living in Chile.

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363. Mancini, Tommaso. Problemi e mezzi della nostra penetrazione economica nell'America Latina. Santiago de Chile: La Ilustracion, 1924.

By an Italian economist in Chile. Contains important factual material.

364. Masturzi, Giovanni. "Il Cile." L'Universo, Rivista dell'Istituto Geografico Militare (Florence), XI, 1930, pp. 816-823, 901-910, 1037-1050.

A popular travel description. "12,000 of our fellow-countrymen live in Chile, almost half of them in Valparaiso" (p. 902) This probably includes only Italian citizens. "4,000 Italians in Santiago (p. 903). No more details about Italians in Chile but mention of the German General Herge (means probably Heyde, a former chief of the German General Staff) "who expressly came from Germany, upon invitation of the Chilean government," and of "the Chileans' pride in their army which is organized, equipped, and disciplined in the German way." (p. 908)

365. Milone, F. "Il movimento di navigazione tra l'Italia e l'America settentrionale prima e dopo la guerra." Rivista Marittima (Rome), no. 10, 1925.

366. Ministero degli Affari Esteri. Censimento degli Italiani all'Estero all metà dell'anno 1927. Rome, 1928.

367. Pandolfini, _____. "Emigrazione italiana al Chili." Bollettino consolare. November, 1868, fasc. 2°, Vol. 5.

368. Pagnoni, _____. "Alcuni cenni sugli interessi italiani nel Chili." Bollettino consolare, October-November, 1883, Vol. 19, fasc. 10° e 11°, p. 421.

369. Paulucci, Bianca. "Italia e Cile." Rivista d'Italia e d'America (Rome), II, 1924, pp. 375-377.

Interview with the Chilean Minister to Rome, Enrique Villegas. Conventional diplomatic niceties. Increased trade relations and a systematic promotion of Italian emigration to Chile are recommended.

370. Pellegrini y Aprile (editors and publishers). El censo comercial industrial de la Colonia Italiana en Chile. Resumen general de las actividades de la colonia. Santiago, (1927?). 1005 pp.

Directory of Italian firms in Chile and biographical sketches of persons of Italian origin in Chile. Many photos. No statistical summaries. Can be useful for detailed studies of Italians in Chile. Published in Spanish.

371. Pfalz, Richard. Das Auslanditalienertum seit dem Friedensschluss und seine kulturelle Bedeutung. Ein Beispiel moderner Auswanderungspolitik. Münster in Westfalen: Aschendorff, 1933. 43 pp., maps. (Deutschland und Ausland. Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Instituts für Auslandkunde, E. V., Münster in Westfalen.)

Survey of trends in Italian emigration to foreign countries and relations between Italians abroad and their homeland. Measures of the Fascist regime to discourage emigration to non-Italian areas and to counteract assimilation of emigrated Italians in foreign countries. "Italy does not fight anywhere for the protection of the rights of the members of her nationality abroad." Charts showing the "number of Italians living outside Italy and her colonies and their cultural institutions," as of 1927 (pp. 34-36). "Italians" in Chile

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are given as 23,000 (0.3% of the total population in 1930); Italian schools in Chile, 41, Italian associations for education and cultural propaganda, 3, for relief, 37, for business, 4, for sport and entertainment, 16, for miscellaneous purposes, 11. Italian periodicals in Chile, 4. "Italians" in Latin America, about 4,000,000. (All figures according to the Censimiento degli Italiani all'Estero alla metà dell'anno 1927; Ministerio degli Affari Esteri, Rome, 1928). No more specific information on Chile. Bibliography of 48 items, pp. 42-43.

372. Rivista d'Italia e d'America. Rassegna mensile illustrata di vita, cultura ed economia americana e italiana. Organo di valorizzazione e di collegamento della attività degli italiani in patria e all'estero. Rome. Since 1923.

This journal, directed by Filippo Cassola, sets itself the task, on the one hand, of contributing to a more exact and better knowledge not only of the economic, but principally of the intellectual trends and forces in the young American countries; on the other hand, it wants to be of service to Italians abroad in America. In accordance with this program it contains many illustrated essays and shorter reports and communications (each number contains over 70 pages) about Italy (including Italian colonies), the United States and Latin America (naturally Argentina and Brazil are of first importance here). [Iberica, III, 1925]

373. Rovereto, G. "Nella Patagonia settentrionale." Le Vie d'Italia e dell' America latina (Milano), 1925.

374. Tegani, U. "Tappe chilene: Valparaiso." Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina (Milano), XXXVI, 1930, pp. 1029-36.

375. Vagnetti, L. "Movimento del lavoro italiano all 'estero." Il Giornale Economico, V, 1927, pp. 41-48.

No specific data in regard to Chile or Latin America in general.

376. Zuani, Ettore de. "Problemi di vita sudamericana: Gli emigranti e i loro figli." Nuova Antologia. Rome, anno 73, fasc. 1581, Feb. 1, 1938, pp. 303-308.

The increasing strength of the South American nations has caused the Latin immigrants in them to speed up assimilation. Most of them do not think of spending their old age "at home," as they did in earlier times. South Americans of Italian descent but born in South America have only cultural ties with Italy. The same can be said of people of Spanish and French extraction. The Germans, however, are different. They maintain their ties with the fatherland for much longer periods. No specific reference to Chile.

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Japanese in Chile

377. Callender, Harold. "Chile's Trade Need Utilized by Japan." The New York Times, June 2, 1941.

Great increase of Japan's purchases of copper and manganese ores and concentrates from Chile, believed to be made on behalf of Germany.

378. Mont-Calm, _____. "Inmigración japonesa." Ultimas Noticias (Santiago de Chile), January 3, 1917.

"For some time a certain increase of Japanese immigration has been noticed in our country....The Japanese have arrived in small groups and have drifted into our cities, where they have gradually penetrated into our national life. Should we be alarmed by the arrival of these elements in our country?" The author cites experiences with Japanese "trusts" and cheap competition in commerce and labor, in Peru, Mexico, and California, and the Japanese tendency to create states of their own within the country of immigration. He warns that similar effects, and consequent conflicts with Japan, should be expected in Chile. "The Japanese are a people which has need of expansion. They are a very intelligent people. They are a belligerent people....Let us avoid bringing to this new frontier elements which would inevitably, sooner or later, provoke suspicion and opposition among our own men in the street."

379. Normano, J. F., and Antonello Gerbi. The Japanese in South America. An Introductory Survey With Special Reference to Peru. New York: John Day, 1943. 135 pp.

Deals almost exclusively with the Japanese in Brazil and Peru. Numbers of Japanese residents in Chile, 1933 and 1938, p. 11. Japan's trade with Chile, from 1931 to 1939, p. 16. No more information on Chile.

380. "The Interests of Japan in Chile." From a Valparaiso Correspondent. New East (Azabu), November, 1917, p. 70.

Chile is becoming of increasing interest to Japan because of her immense ore deposits. No great prospects for Japanese immigration or exports exist in Chile. The Chileans oppose Far Eastern immigration very strongly.

381. United Press. "Japan Pushing Drive to Build Trade in Chile." New York Herald Tribune, February 4, 1934.

Visit to Chile of a Japanese Commercial Mission and of a Japanese government expert for the study of Japanese immigration possibilities in Chile. Efforts to stimulate export of Japanese high-grade textiles to Chile.

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Other National Minority Groups in Chile

382. Blaya A., Joaquín (editor and publisher). El progreso norteamericano en Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1920. 136 pp.

Publicity for promotion of economic relations between the United States and Chile. About one-third of the volume contains publicity of United States firms in Chile. Many photos.

383. Egli, H. Die Schweizerkolonien Süd-Chiles. Valdivia, 1933.

384. Escobar V., Aníbal, and Joaquín Blaya A. (editors). El progreso británico en Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1919. 244 pp.

Chiefly consists of publicity of British firms in Chile and biographical sketches of British residents of Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Iquique, and Concepción. Some notes on British clubs and other organizations. Many photographs.

385. Leutwyler, Arnold. "Die kirchlichen und religiösen Verhältnisse von Chile, mit besonderen Berichten des schweizerischen Diasporawerkes." Deutsch-Evangelische in Chile, Year 25, 1930, Aug., pp. 102-105; Sept., pp. 119-123; Oct., pp. 136-139; Nov., pp. 148-150.

386. Walle, Paul. "L'effort de la France et les activités francaises au Chile." Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, Vol. 47, 1925.

387. Zbinden, Karl. Die schweizerische Auswanderung nach Argentinien, Uruguay, Chile und Paraguay. Affoltern, 1931. Dr. J. Weiss: Luzern: Selbstverlag. 209 pp.

A Swiss doctoral dissertation, based mostly on Swiss and German literature but no first-hand experience. "Swiss emigration to Chile during the past decades has been very small." (p. 145) "In Chile, as in Uruguay, close ties of internal and external cooperation unite Swiss and German elements." (p. 146) Statistical figures concerning origin and geographical distribution of Swiss immigrants in Chile. Little material on their social structure and their relations with natives and other foreign elements.

388. "Zum fünfjährigen Bestehen der schweizerischen Kolonien im früheren Araukanien." Die Warte (Santiago), Year 1, 1934, xii, pp. 13-20.

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